SATURDAY NIGHT

Our Talk Sells Canada Short

by Leslie Roberts

WHY BC'S COALITION SPLIT

FEBRUARY 16, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 19

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Tops in Skiing?

EVEN my one infallible source of Canadian news—SATURDAY NIGHT—has its momentary slip! In this case it concerns the January 19 *Ports of Call* article on skiing in Colorado, in which the author says that state "tops" the U.S. "in altitude". I think that you will find California can claim that distinction, with 14,495-foot-high Mt. Whitney.

My faith in SATURDAY NIGHT remains unshaken, however. During the three years that a Toronto friend has been sending it I have found its coverage of the Canadian and foreign scene complete and reliable — and most enjoyable reading.

Cresskill, NJ. BARRIE TAIT

Learn French Better

ON NOVEMBER 13, 1948, SATURDAY NIGHT published an article of mine entitled "Quebec's Classical French Superior to Patois." To my knowledge no one has ever challenged what I wrote then.

I was therefore most interested in your "Let's Learn French Better" article of January 5. Professor Healy's article is a priceless piece of wise advice and knowledge.

Hamilton, Ont. FREDERIC BRONNER

First Woman at Trinity

MAY I please submit a correction to your article "Trinity Celebrates a Centenary" (Jan. 19). The article states: "Women were admitted to Trinity when St. Hilda's College was founded in 1888, but attended separate lectures. Coeducation was in the future."

But the advent of the first woman student in Trinity halls predated the advent of St. Hilda's College by about two years, and during that time lectures were coeducational for her! That first woman student was Miss Helen Emma Gregory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Gregory of Hamilton, and granddaughter of the well known Judge Miles O'Reilly of the same city.

On November 17, 1886, at a special Convocation, Trinity conferred her (Trinity's) first Bachelor of Music (Cambridge examination) on Helen Gregory (followed immediately by Miss Emma Stanton Mellish and the Rev. Mr. William Roberts). By then Miss Gregory was taking lectures at Trinity as an undergraduate in Arts, the first woman to do so. During her full three years as an undergraduate she took lectures in Trinity halls with Trinity men, and was the only woman student in attendance there. One of her classmates was my father, the late James Henry MacGill of Vancouver; another was Sir Francis Heathcote, Bishop of New Westminster, recenly retired; a third was Henry Fitzhugh Esq. of Cobourg and Louisville. The course she took was Mental and Moral Philosophy. She graduated as a BA in 1889, and as an MA in 1890, and was the first woman to receive those degrees from Trinity.

Trinity has good reason to be proud of this first woman graduate, for Helen Gregory went on to be a power for good, both in the United States and in Canada. For 50 years she was a driving force in the reform of social legislation, and in work for delinquent children, and exploited adults. The University of British Columbia recognized her fine public service with an LLD in 1938, the first time a woman had been so honored by that University. Later a plaque to her memory was placed in the Library Building there. She died in 1947, having spent her last 45 years in Vancouver where she was known for some 20-odd years as Judge Helen Gregory MacGill of the Vancouver Juvenile Court.

Although as one of her daughters I have long known the details of her university career, a year or two ago, through the courtesy of the Bursar of Trinity College I was permitted to check the Trinity records, and so am in a position to vouch positively for the statements I have made here.

ELSIE GREGORY MACGILL
Toronto, Ont.

Manse Children

RE ARTICLE "Who Wants to be a Minister's Child?"—I think my father, who was a minister, had the right answer to why *we* children of the manse are considered "little devils".

There were eight of us and we were certainly willing to show the other children that we could be as bad as they were—and then some. Anyway, one of the women of the Congregation came to Dad to complain about our antics and she said, "Why is it that minister's children are such demons?" My Dad hesitated a moment, then replied, "I really don't know unless it is that they have no one to play with except the children of the Congregation."

I enjoyed Mrs. Cleaver's article both in style and content; and she could have included many authors who come from the "manse".

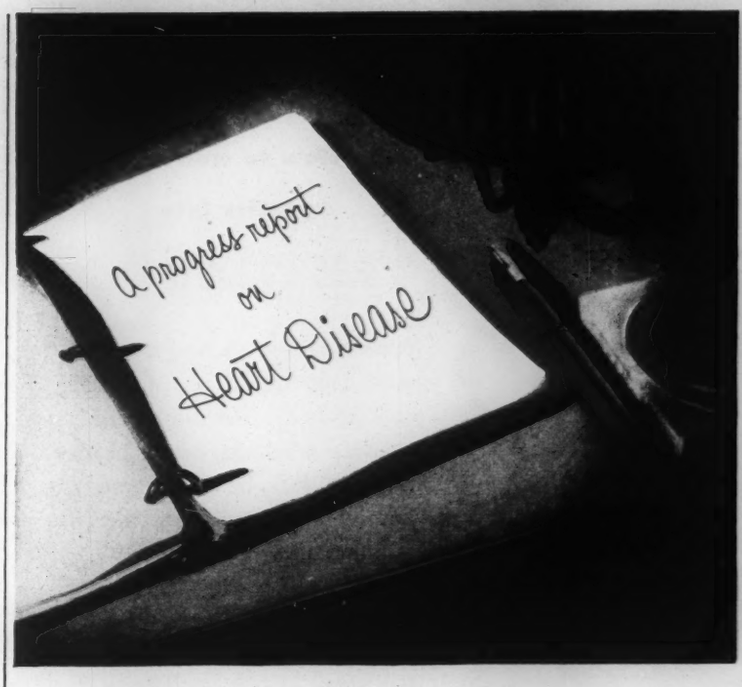
Winnipeg, Man. OLIVE KNOX

Investors in Eldorado

RE INTERESTING article in issue of January 5, entitled "Ottawa Makes Money in Eldorado", Frank Flaherty omits a very important phase of Eldorado that many investors in Canada and the United States are concerned with: how the Federal Government could justify its action in confiscating the ownership of the Eldorado Mines.

Shareholders were quite content that the property should be taken over as a defence measure, during World War II, but when the war was over, it would seem that the property should have been handed back to the original owners, or else the shareholders should have been fully and equitably compensated. If it had not been for the early investors, who risked their money, there would have been no Eldorado, and its potential values would have remained unknown.

I, as one small shareholder among some thousands, feel that the treatment meted out in this regard was not justifiable. It seems that the investment houses of Canada should have accepted the challenge on behalf of investors generally, to see that shareholders in Eldorado were fully protected. We hear a lot nowadays



RESEARCH on diseases of the heart and blood vessels has brought impressive advances that are helping to save many lives today.

Recurrent attacks of rheumatic fever — the chief threat to the hearts of children — may be prevented by penicillin or other drugs. New hormone compounds are also proving helpful in treating acute rheumatic fever, even in cases in which the heart has been seriously impaired.

Diseases of the arteries that nourish the heart can be treated more effectively now than ever before with certain drugs that prevent the formation or spread of blood clots. Studies show that under ideal conditions mortality from these causes was reduced about one-third by the proper use of these drugs.

Great strides have been made in curing infections of the valves of the heart. Heretofore, such infections were nearly always fatal. Today, two out of three cases are cured.

In addition, other research studies point to progress in the detection and treatment of various heart disorders.

Even with these and other advances, diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue to be the greatest hazard to life. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians are affected by them, and they account for about 32 percent of the total mortality in our country.

Authorities say, however, that much can be done to help protect the heart, and reduce the toll from heart disease. Here are some measures they recommend:

1. Do not ignore possible warnings of heart trouble: pain or a feeling of oppression in the chest, rapid or irregular beating of the heart, shortness of breath, and excessive fatigue. Such symptoms are often of nervous origin, but their true meaning should be determined by the doctor.

2. Have periodic medical check-ups. Everyone, especially those middle-aged or over, should have periodic medical examinations. Such check-ups generally insure that if heart trouble should occur, it will be detected early, when the chances of successful control are best.

3. Follow a routine of healthful living. Such a routine should include a nourishing diet, getting plenty of rest and sleep, trying to avoid tension, and *keeping weight at normal or below.* The latter is especially important as extra weight is a contributing factor to several types of heart trouble.

Today, thousands of people with bad hearts are living practically normal lives simply by faithfully following the doctor's instructions. Among the groups aiding research on heart disease is the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, in which 143 Life insurance companies participate. Since 1945, the Fund has contributed nearly 4 million dollars to support studies on heart and blood vessel disorders.

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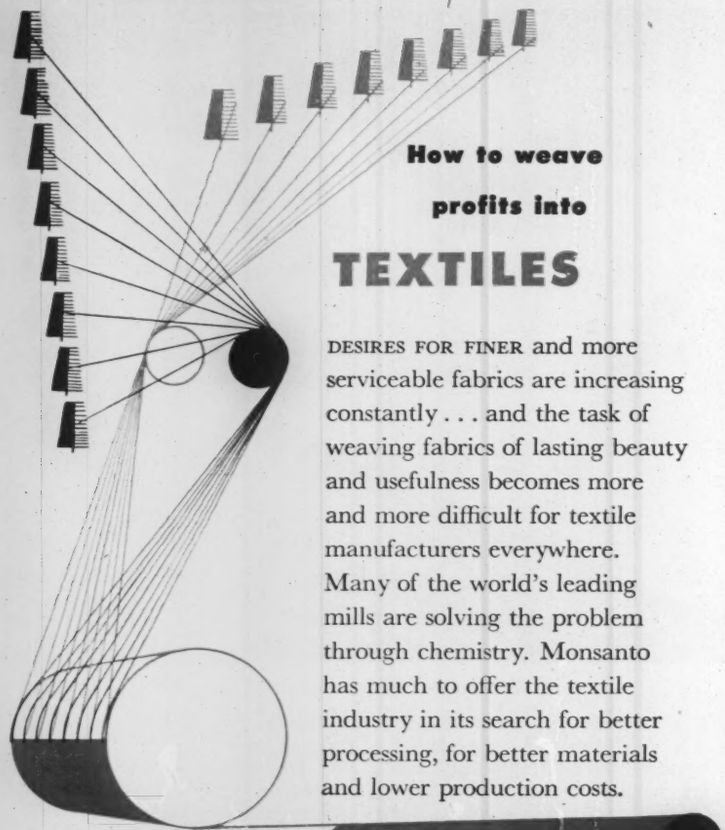

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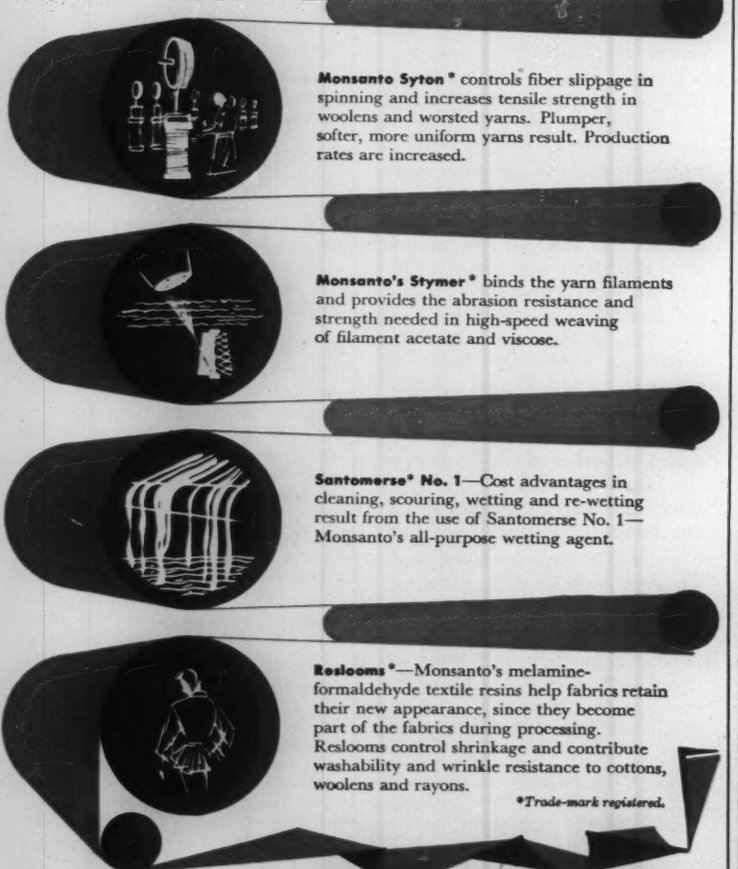

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about Canadian Citizenship and Democracy, but I do not think that situations of this kind promote good will, or are a credit to a democratic country.

Charlottetown, PEI J. O. HYNDMAN

Hewitt Flashback

I DON'T often write Letters to the Editor, but since I have known both Foster Hewitt and Gordon Sinclair for a long time, although not intimately, I did enjoy the latter's story on Foster. When I say "A long time", I mean that I was on the steps of the Toronto City Hall . . . when Foster described the home-coming of Granites from the Olympics, and that goes back . . . Not only has Foster been on the air for 31 years, but when he started broadcasting hockey, (his first actual game, done with a few dollars left over in General Motor's budget, and recommended by Gord Cassell of Campbell-Ewald) he "knew from nuthin'" as the saying goes. He had to make up his own way of doing it.

In the 31 years since, every hockey broadcaster has had Foster Hewitt as a pattern and has tried to improve on it. To me, the outstanding thing about Foster is that nobody has managed to improve on his style.

There is one other outstanding thing about Foster that I think should be mentioned. While he has made plenty of money out of his work, it has not been money that motivated his decisions and he has always acted according to his own idea of sports integrity.

Pembroke, Ont. E. G. ARCHIBALD
President, CHOV

The Kurt Meyer Case

IN A RECENT editorial entitled "Too Much Screaming in Kurt Meyer Case" you refer to what you believe to be the "real issue in the case." I believe that you have erred in selecting the real issue which surely is the meting out of justice to Meyer.

The circumstances of his trial, the reports of the procedures there used, the statements recently made by the prosecuting officer and Meyer's defence counsel, and the actions of the Canadian Government clearly show that there is considerable doubt about Meyer's guilt or the degree of his guilt. This doubt can be resolved by review by the Supreme Court.

You say that such a review "would serve no purpose other than to make Canada's only war crimes trial appear in a strange light in international eyes." What a shocking affront to our courts! The purpose of the review would be to see if Meyer was given a fair trial and a fair sentence. This appears to me to be sufficient purpose.

Political or international considerations should be permitted to interfere no more than in any case presented to the courts.

Should Meyer's release be ordered it would, as you say, not only "be beyond the power of the Canadian Government to regulate his future" but it would be none of the Canadian Government's business to regulate it.

Toronto, Ont. DAVID V. ANDERSON

Where's Canso?

YOU'LL probably hear from several other Nova Scotians about this—you deserve to. Your review of Dr. Brasset's book places Canso, the famous site of early wireless days, in Cape Breton, rather than on the mainland of Nova Scotia where it belongs. The inference is that Dr. Brasset himself didn't know where Canso is. Terrible.

It reminds me of a film made to advertise tourist attractions of Canada, which began in Vancouver and ended in Quebec, with the words, "From here on Canada slopes down gently to the sea". True enough—but SATURDAY NIGHT mustn't add to the woeful lack of knowledge of the Maritimes which seems to persist in Upper Canada.

Eastview, Ont. VIRGINIA THURROTT

■ *The reviewer confused Canso with Inverness, Dr. Brasset's birthplace on Cape Breton Island. He comments, "Mind you, it's awfully close—thank heaven it wasn't Amherst or Truro! Apologies to Mrs. Thurrott and all other outraged Maritimers."*

Dalhousie Law School

RE YOUR recent story on Dalhousie University, I was very much surprised to see no mention was made of the founders of the Law School—Dean Weldon and Judge Russell. These two great men . . . still hold a place in the affection of their former students.

Sidney, BC W. R. STACEY

—McKibbin in Hamilton Spectator

A Man Can Only Stand So Much

Aerial Survey

PRESSURE vs. HEIGHT

The big job of building and maintaining the 700-mile Trans Mountain Pipe Line from Edmonton to Vancouver—scheduled for completion in December, 1953—is going to be less difficult than many people predicted. An important reason: the use of advanced surveying methods.

Movement of Alberta's crude oil westward across the Rockies raises a simple basic problem: oil flows downhill but you have to pump it uphill. And the pumps must provide enough pressure to offset both the height of the hill and friction in the pipe.

The cost of piping crude is proportional to the length of the line, the number of river crossings, the type of ground (earth, swamp, rock) that must be excavated—and the amount of pressure required to move the oil "over the hill".

Trans Mountain: The cost is proportional

Commissioned by Trans Mountain to locate a pipe line route through the Yellowhead Pass and down the North Thompson, Coquihalla and Fraser Valleys, consulting engineers Lockwood Kessler & Bartlett (Canada) Limited decided that these variables could be most efficiently assessed with the aid of aerial photography. This job—photographic coverage three miles wide along the mountain route, at a scale of 1600 feet to 1 inch—went to The Photographic Survey Corporation Limited of Toronto.

Studying the photographs stereoscopically at night and reconnoitring the ground by day, engineers were able to reduce the number of water crossings, avoid bad going, and minimize the length of the pipe line. Photogrammetric measurement of elevations enabled them to select direct routes over many hills, while avoiding altitudes that exceeded oil pressure specifications.

First photography was flown last May 31, and pipe line location completed July 12. Final staking is now being rushed to completion, and construction is due to start within a few months.

If you are interested in the application to your problems of such aerial survey techniques as photogrammetric mapping, airborne profile recording, forest inventory, aeromagnetic surveying, etc., write on company letterhead, indicating field of interest, to:

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Criminal prosecution of BC's disrobing and burning Doukhobors hasn't worked, so now the psychological approach is to be given a try in dealing with the Province's thorniest problem, says NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF, warden of the University of Toronto's Hart House. A board, drawn up by the University of British Columbia, meets with Doukhobor leaders . . . SCOTT YOUNG writes of the joys of being in Florida—no snow to shovel, and no cold. . . . The Gold Coast and Nigeria, in Africa, are on the march towards self-rule and a new importance in the British Empire family, says WALTER ELLIOT, well-known British MP . . . D. M. LEBOURDAIS tells of the fight between oil interests and the *Calgary Herald*, in an interesting flashback to 1914 oil boom days . . . Bay Street in Toronto is becoming one of the most important financial centres of the world, says FRASER ROBERTSON, Financial Editor of *The Telegram* . . . LADY MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE tells why modern women must accept more responsibility.

COVER: Toronto's third annual Opera Festival begins next week and brings to her citizens the opportunity of hearing young Canadian professional singers such as PATRICIA SNELL, shown in the title role of Manon in the Massenet opera. Though presented in Toronto, the Festival is in a sense nationwide, since the Opera Company personnel is drawn from all across Canada. Miss Snell is actually one of the few leading singers who lives in the city. Her home is in the north suburb of Forest Hill and she takes her voice training at the Royal Conservatory Opera School. She is married to pianist-conductor George Crum, who will conduct a performance of "The Bartered Bride". Other presentation: "The Magic Flute"—*Photo by Ken Bell.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

KING, GOVERNOR GENERAL, PM

by Michael Barkway

MR. VINCENT MASSEY deliberately returned to his private residence from England before taking up his appointment as Governor General. Thus he moves as a Canadian from his Canadian home to Rideau Hall instead of arriving from overseas.

The Commission appointing him as Governor General will be the first one issued under the Great Seal of Canada, but it is accident rather than design which gives the first Canadian commission to the first Canadian Governor General. The procedure was changed by the Letters Patent of 1947, issued after Lord Alexander's appointment. Until that time the King's Commission to the Governor General was issued in London under the "Royal Sign Manual and Signet." But it is a principle of the British Monarchy that the ministers of one of the King's Governments must take responsibility for every one of the King's acts. It was in accordance with Imperial Conference decisions that the Ministers to take responsibility for the choice of Governors General should be the ministers of the dominion concerned, not ministers of the United Kingdom.

The three requirements for Royal Letters Patent or Commissions now are: King's signature, the Great Seal of Canada, and a counter-signature by the Prime Minister.

WHEN the Letters Patent revoking Lord Alexander's commission (incidentally he was the first Governor General to have his commission revoked in this way) were being prepared, the question arose which ought to come first—the King's signature, the Seal or the Prime Minister's signature. In the event the Letters Patent were prepared, sealed and countersigned here, and then sent to London for the King's signature. The document was actually carried to London by Finance Minister Abbott, who happened to be going at the right time.

Canada has no regular system of official couriers or King's Messengers across the Atlantic. The "diplomatic bag" conveying official documents between Ottawa and Canada House goes in charge of the Captains of TCA aircraft who have been sworn in for this purpose. From London diplomatic mail is distributed round Europe by the "King's Messengers" of the British Foreign Office: we pay them for the service.

Canada's only official diplomatic messengers—they are not called "King's Messengers" — travel the trains between here and New York and Washington. Sometimes we are able to help the British by carrying their diplomatic mail along this route.

Informal Consultations

PRIME MINISTER St. Laurent could not and would not give details of his exchanges with the King about the Massey appointment. He did insist that there were "informal consultations". St. Laurent, obviously, has not had the opportunities to become personally acquainted with the King that Mackenzie King had. But the Prime Minister of any Commonwealth country has the right to write personally to His Majesty. Other means by which Massey's appointment could have been discussed were through trusted intermediates. notably the previous Governor General, Lord Alexander, who had plenty of chance to see the King on his various visits to London, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, L. B. Pearson, who is also well known in London.

Any idea that Vincent Massey was a last-minute choice can be dismissed. It was not for lack of a successor that Lord Alexander's term was twice extended. It is probable that St. Laurent would have been ready to recommend Vincent Massey at any time in the last two years. Certainly the appointment had been discussed at the highest level before the first of the extensions of Lord Alexander's term.

Budget Taking Shape

THE argument about Canadian aid for NATO which has been raging behind the scenes for the last two months is now beginning to engage public attention. Before the Lisbon meeting of the Atlantic Council the Government will have settled on a more definite target figure for next year's defence and mutual aid.

Douglas Abbott and the Finance Department are being very firm about the total overall commitment. Their limit on what they think the economy can bear is not likely to be stretched; but even at that it will be about half of next year's budget.

Two things have been happening here in response to the NATO "suggestions." One is that the Defence Department has been working out ways of cutting its own requirements so as to have more left for mutual aid. The other is that a plan has been taking shape to hand out the defence money in instalments.

The danger of voting large overall totals—as NATO asks everybody to do—is that the Services try to spend it somehow. However strict the controls at the top, waste is apt to be encouraged. So we may find that the defence budget proposed in March is less than the commitment made to NATO. The idea would then be to increase it later on through supplementary estimates if defence production justified further votes.

The increased amounts for mutual aid would come — if the Cabinet so decides — by saving in the Canadian forces. The saving could be accomplished in two main ways. We might reduce some of the "rear-echelon" establishments which we have been planning on a more generous scale than most of our allies. We might also spread some of our Service pur-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

MR. MASSEY'S JOB

DELEGATE OF KING OF CANADA

by B. K. Sandwell

THE ONLY thing that worries this column about the appointment of Mr. Massey as Governor General of Canada is the things that Canadian commentators, public and private, aired or printed, have been saying about it. Mr. Massey can be relied upon to do exactly what a Governor General ought to do to maintain the character of the position, which is that of a delegate of His Majesty the King. Practically nobody who has commented on the appointment has shown the slightest appreciation of the fact that that is the nature of the position, and that Mr. Massey's suitability consists in the precise fact that he will do what is needed to keep it in that nature.

It looks very much as if Canadians, as the result of a long period of "colonial subjection" in which the Governor General was the conspicuous personification of the authority to which they were colonially subject, had become imbued with the idea that that officer is the actual means of their subjection. In the first half of the nineteenth century that was obviously true; and just as most Americans have never learned that the monarchy of King George VI is a very different thing from the monarchy of King George III, so it may be that Canadians have never learned that the Governor Generalship in the hands of Lord Tweedsmuir or Lord Alexander is a very different thing from the Governor Generalship in the hands of Lord Gosford.

CANADIANS may have some excuse for this failure to catch up. Owing to the fact that our written constitution is still unchanged from the form which it took a century ago (less 15 years), the Governor General is still set forth in that constitution as the person whose job it is to "assent" to Bills passed by the Parliament of Canada, to withhold assent, or to reserve such Bills "for the signification of the King's pleasure" — which phrase meant, at the time when that constitution was enacted, the pleasure of the King's British advisers, the Government of the United Kingdom.

But constitutions change, in countries under the British system of democracy, by use and wont as well as by formal amendment. The constitution of Canada has been completely changed in that matter by use and wont, and the fact that it has not been changed by amendment is entirely our own fault in that we have never asked to have it changed. No Governor General has withheld assent or reserved a Bill for the signification of the King's pleasure for generations; and if a Governor General ever did so it would be for the pleasure of His Majesty in person and not that of his British advisers, who have long since abandoned any claim to advise him in matters relating to Canada.

Canada is now a nation with a Parliament consisting of "the King, an Upper House, styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." (That also is in the Canadian constitution.) The King is an essential part of the structure of its Parliament, exactly as he is an essential part of the structure of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. And he now functions in exactly the same way in connection with the Canadian Parliament as he does in connection with the British Parliament, except that here he does so normally through the Governor General. The Act of Succession which determines who shall be King of Canada is historically an Act of the British Parliament, but in practice it is now an Act of all the Parliaments which recognize the King as their head, since it cannot be amended without their consent. Canada has on one occasion participated in the amending of it; it was by Canada's own action that King Edward VIII ceased to be King of Canada and King George VI "reigned in his stead".

YET THROUGHOUT the discussion on the first appointment of a Canadian Governor General there has been an underlying assumption that the Governor General is the actual head of the Canadian political structure, and that it is therefore of enormous importance whether he should or should not be a Canadian, because of some effect which his Canadianism or non-Canadianism will have on his usefulness in the office. In these days of long-distance telephones, air mail and cablegrams, that is an entirely wrong approach to the question. The King is still the head of the Canadian political structure, and the one important question about any Governor General is, will he well and faithfully represent the King during the necessarily prolonged absence of His Majesty from his Canadian kingdom?

If the Governor General, a person whose appointment must at the very least be approved by, and according to current theories must apparently be made by, the Canadian Cabinet, is going to become the real Crown in the Canadian constitution, we are halfway to a Republic already. Indeed, people to whom that seems a natural and proper state of affairs are actually advocating a republican form of government even though they may not be aware of it. The very essence of a monarchy is that it is hereditary—that while the representatives of the people lay down the basic principles of inheritance and establish certain limitations (such as the religious affiliation of the monarch) they do not freely choose the person who is to be monarch. If the Governor General takes the place of the monarch, all that goes by the board; the Governor Generalship cannot be hereditary and nobody could wish it to be,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

An Important Difference

The difference between a conservative investment and one involving a speculative risk of capital is not always clear to investors.

If you are in doubt about the safety of principal or income from any security you now hold or contemplate buying, you are invited to consult with us. We will gladly supply you facts upon which to base your decision to buy or sell.

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Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton Calgary Victoria
London, Eng. Chicago New York

Equitable Life Reports Advances For Year

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1951

ASSETS

Head Office Premises	$ 25,000.00
Mortgages on Real Estate	17,439,991.19
Agreements for Sale	184,091.15
Loans on Policies	926,794.94
Bonds and Debentures	4,647,749.24
Stocks (Book Value)	70,070.06
Cash on Hand and in Banks	125,128.14
Interest Accrued	88,886.59
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)	372,856.62
Due from Other Companies	2,759.38
TOTAL ASSETS	$23,883,327.31

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$19,034,154.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	239,184.00
Amounts Left with the Company at Interest	1,156,476.00
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	63,851.00
Other Liabilities	298,372.81
Staff Pension Fund	263,267.00
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	148,293.00
Asset Fluctuation Reserve	125,444.70
Investment and Contingency Reserves	900,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	1,327,130.80
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$23,883,327.31

Assets increased $1,417,544 . . . Policy Reserves higher by $913,600 . . . Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries $1,108,629 . . . New Business $10,541,725 . . . Insurance in Force $84,805,970

EDITORIALS

Smith Revelations Encouraging Sign

DR. SIDNEY SMITH'S revelations of the low standard of English knowledge among University of Toronto students is the most encouraging Canadian educational development in years. There has been a parade of teachers, educational bodies and even officials of departments of education, to the penitent bench. There has been amazing unanimity in the plea of guilty.

Out of this whole situation we expect a new appreciation of the importance of English at all school levels. If the controversy lasts long enough and remains newsworthy enough, we may succeed in establishing an appreciation of English by parents which will provide the cooperation of home and school so essential to successful education.

Newspapers, magazines and radio have been a little tardy in sharing with educational authorities responsibility for the situation. Comic strips may not be harmful in themselves but there is little doubt that the time spent by the average student in reading comic strips undoubtedly has sharply reduced available time for supplementary reading so necessary to a knowledge of English. When newspapers and magazines repeatedly use mistakes in English as a means of providing humor in both articles and cartoons, there is no doubt that they build up a general acceptance of these mistakes.

Radio, which should provide an object lesson of spoken English, is perhaps, the worst offender. Disc jockeys all day long provide mistakes in English set to popular music. Students can hardly be expected to sound final g's when popular songs discarded them long ago. The wise men of radio, those grass-roots sages, use bad English as the trade mark of their wisdom.

The situation revealed by Dr. Smith, is not by any means confined to the University of Toronto. All levels of education—and this includes publications, radio, movies and television—will have to cooperate if the solution we all feel is necessary, is to be achieved.

The Times and Confederation

THE *New York Times* has acted on SATURDAY NIGHT'S suggestion that the birth of Canada should have been one of the events commemorated when "One Hundred Famous Pages" were issued in book form to mark the centenary of that great paper.

The front page of July 2, 1867, will be included in the next edition of the book and in the meantime the page is being included in reprints sent out to schools. A photo-print of the page answers our question that perhaps *The Times* in 1867 failed to chronicle the birth of Canada.

Incidentally the Ottawa reporter who sent out the story—it ran for nearly a column of fine print on page one—was not too optimistic. "There is a feeling of anxiety as to how the union will work," he wrote.

The correspondent forecasts the retirement of Lord Monck, the Governor General, who "will be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham, with the title of Viceroy. This would be the next step toward monarchy, which could not be suddenly imposed upon the Canadians . . . I will wind up by saying that the celebration of the union has not here at least been impressive, although it will be said by the Canadian Press, Ministerial side, to have gone off with *éclat*. This day, July 1, will henceforth be known as Union Day."

A despatch from Toronto told of the tremendous enthusiasm of the crowds while two dispatches from Halifax painted two pictures, one of enthusiasm, the other of flags at half mast, a newspaper in mourning, half the shops closed. *The Times* then as now, did its best to provide the whole truth. In view of present controversy it is interesting that *The Times* headed its story: "The Dominion of Canada" and in the first sentence said: "This day has given birth to the political infant, the Dominion of Canada."

HE'S DOING WELL SINCE WE LET HIM OUT ON HIS OWN
OTTAWA FINANCIAL NURSEMAIDS
WE CAN PLAY TOGETHER NOW
CANADIAN DOLLAR
U.S. DOLLAR
NEW RESOURCES STRENGTH BUILDING COURSE

He's a Big Boy Now

New Brunswick Salmon

NEW BRUNSWICK, which realizes about $60,000 a year from leasing salmon waters, is about to widen the opportunities for anglers. The Province has withdrawn 123 miles of rivers and streams and 45 lakes from leasing and will make them available to a limited number of rods at a fixed charge per day's fishing.

Some of these waters have been leased for the last 50 years and part of such world-famous rivers as the Restigouche, the Miramichi and the Nepsiguit will now be open. In the years of leasing they have been well protected, and represent an opportunity for the angler that will be eagerly sought.

New Brunswick has for years led in protecting its fishing, but in doing so, sharply limited the opportunity of fishermen by leasing great stretches of rivers to individuals and clubs. The Province, according to the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal*, is now trying to strike a better balance between public and private angling.

All the Canadian provinces are becoming more conscious of the value of rivers and streams, and conservation methods are beginning to stop the steady depletion of game fish. New Brunswick alone, however, is in the happy position of being able to relax restrictions.

New Test for NATO

THE MEETING of the North Atlantic Council, which starts in Lisbon on February 16 under the chairmanship of Mr. Lester B. Pearson, is in some ways critical. In September at Ottawa, and again at the end of November in Rome, the most crucial questions facing the alliance were postponed. This time, the third time of asking, they cannot be postponed much longer. Decisions need to be reached, and it will not be easy.

From the Canadian point of view, we are perhaps most directly concerned in the outcome of what has been called the "burden-sharing exercise." For good reasons or for bad, the Canadian response to the effort of the "Three Wise Men" to suggest ways of improving the combined effort was almost wholly negative. The Lisbon meeting will show what, if anything, the Atlantic Community can do to preserve its rearmament program in face of such negative responses from this country and from Belgium.

At one further remove we are concerned in the formation of a European Army with German units, and the related question of contractual arrangements between Bonn and the West to replace the occupation statute. Both these have proved harder

to achieve than was hoped. Both are at the point where decisions must now be taken for better or for worse.

If the admission of Turkey and Greece is to bring the increase in strength that is needed in the Middle East, the long protracted negotiations about the command set-up must also be brought to a conclusion. It is, indeed, a formidable agenda which faces the Council.

The one forward step which can be prophesied with any certainty is an overhaul of the whole cumbersome machinery of NATO. It seems certain that the Council will agree to consolidate all its scattered organs into one permanent secretariat either in London or Paris. At the same time the Council of Deputies is likely to be reconstituted as a permanent group with full ministerial responsibility. This would give the North Atlantic alliance a regular directing body, clothed with as much governmental authority as, for example, the United Nations Security Council. Each government's representative would speak for his government. On occasions, no doubt, it will still be desirable for ministers to meet personally; but in the intervals between their meetings the permanent council would be able to take fully binding decisions.

This, in itself, will be a great gain. It will help to give some reality to the continuous cooperation of the Atlantic countries which has been so long discussed in rather woolly terms under the catchphrase "Atlantic Community." This will probably take us as far as machinery can. It remains for the twelve governments to use the machinery when they have established it.

Jimmy the Hopeful

THERE is an audacity about Mr. James Gardiner's long shots which inspires wonder if not admiration. It was a very pertinent question which confronted him at the recent meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. He was asked to reconcile the Government's general exhortation to increase productivity with the position of the Canadian farmer; and he was on sound ground in saying that he would not encourage increased production of agricultural products unless he could see markets for them. But it was drawing a bow at a very long venture to indicate that his colleague, Mr. Abbott, was finding new ways to finance British purchases of Canadian agricultural production.

Mr. Abbott unhappily was doing nothing of the kind, nor had he any opportunity to do anything of the kind. British people very badly need more food from Canada, and Canadian farmers would be delighted to produce the food for them if they could pay for it. But the baffling fact is that they cannot pay for it. In present circumstances it is unkindly deceptive to hold out hopes for increased British expenditure on Canadian food. The question for this year is whether the British will be able to spend as much as they did last year on Canadian apples, cheese and salmon. This was one of the Gardiner long shots that landed far into the rough.

New Age of Opera

WHEN the Third Annual Opera Festival opens in Toronto at the end of this month, it will show two things not usually associated with Canadian Opera: permanence and progress. Yet both trends are true of the Festival. Beginning as an activity of the Royal Conservatory Opera School, the Festival is now a full-fledged business enterprise, administered by a Festival Association of Toronto businessmen.

Besides this permanence and progress as a sound business venture there has been a steady development in its artistic stature. This year the Company is presenting three productions which because of their intrinsic difficulties in décor, staging and vocal demands are seldom attempted by any but the most fully equipped and permanent opera companies: Mozart's "The Magic Flute"; Massenet's "Manon" and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride."

Behind this steady progress there are, of course, the names of Canada's top people in the opera field; among others, Dr. Arnold Walter, Director of the Conservatory Senior School, where the professional singers were originally trained; Nicholas Goldschmitt, Musical Director of the Festivals; Herman Geiger-Torel, who stages the productions; Gweneth Lloyd, Choreographer. But in addition to

DR. ARNOLD WALTER

these there is the whole host of young singers, drawn from coast to coast on whom the ultimate success—and future—of the Festival lies.

This permanence and progress of the Festival are leading the Opera Festival Association towards its ultimate goal: that it will prove itself to the point where it will become Canada's National Opera Company. This means, presumably, that it hopes to achieve the standard of excellence that will justify its subsidization by public funds. Whether this will come about in the first place — we can foresee many difficulties that will accrue even should opera become a branch of the civil service — certainly the first barrier to be broken down is the idea that opera, good or bad *ought* to be supported, just because it is culture. By proving that opera is popular and by proving that we have the talent to make it both permanent and progressive as a local venture, we are more ready to meet the question of broadening the Company's scope.

Mr. St. Laurent's Character

THE CHARACTER of Prime Minister St. Laurent is ably discussed in *The Canadian Liberal* by Mr. Bruce Hutchison under the rather startling title "The Ultimate Canadian". That phrase, which seems to cover more territory than is reasonable, does not occur in the text of the article, and we suspect that Mr. Hutchison did not father it. In these days of rapid change it is dangerous to declare that anybody is the ultimate of anything; even Mr. Churchill is probably not the ultimate Englishman.

But Mr. Hutchison's article is a very wise and percipient one. What he really means is that Mr. St. Laurent has made himself accepted as a type of Canada "because his reactions to every problem, public and private, are so typically Canadian"; and that, we think, is a true estimate. It explains the amazing rapidity with which the Prime Minister has settled into the role of representative citizen. And incidentally, without Mr. Hutchison having to say a word to that effect, it pays a tremendous tribute to what was the chief element in Mr. King's political genius—his ability to detect the potentialities of men before they became actual qualities. For the thesis of the Hutchison article is that ten years ago Mr. St. Laurent "had passed middle age and yet half of his nature, one might say, and certainly his highest talents, had not been uncovered or even suspected." They were not suspected, Mr. Hutchison says, even by Mr. St. Laurent himself; but if they were not suspected by Mr. King we will eat the hat which we throw in the air whenever the present Prime Minister makes an outdoor speech. It was Mr. King who invented Mr. St. Laurent, and the invention was not the least of his services to his country.

Canadians perhaps do not fully realize the magnitude of the burden that rests upon the Prime Minister's shoulders, and the effects of which are showing themselves in his recent photographs, in a deepening shadow of sadness in the eyes. We are not accustomed to thinking of our own statesmen as bearing great responsibilities in the tremendous task of staving off a world tragedy; but the statesmen themselves are well enough aware of them. Mr. Pearson is resilient, the Prime Minister perhaps a little less so. Here is a man who could still be making a very comfortable fortune pleading the causes of wealthy clients before the Supreme Court, but who has dedicated himself to the task of keeping war from Canada and the world.

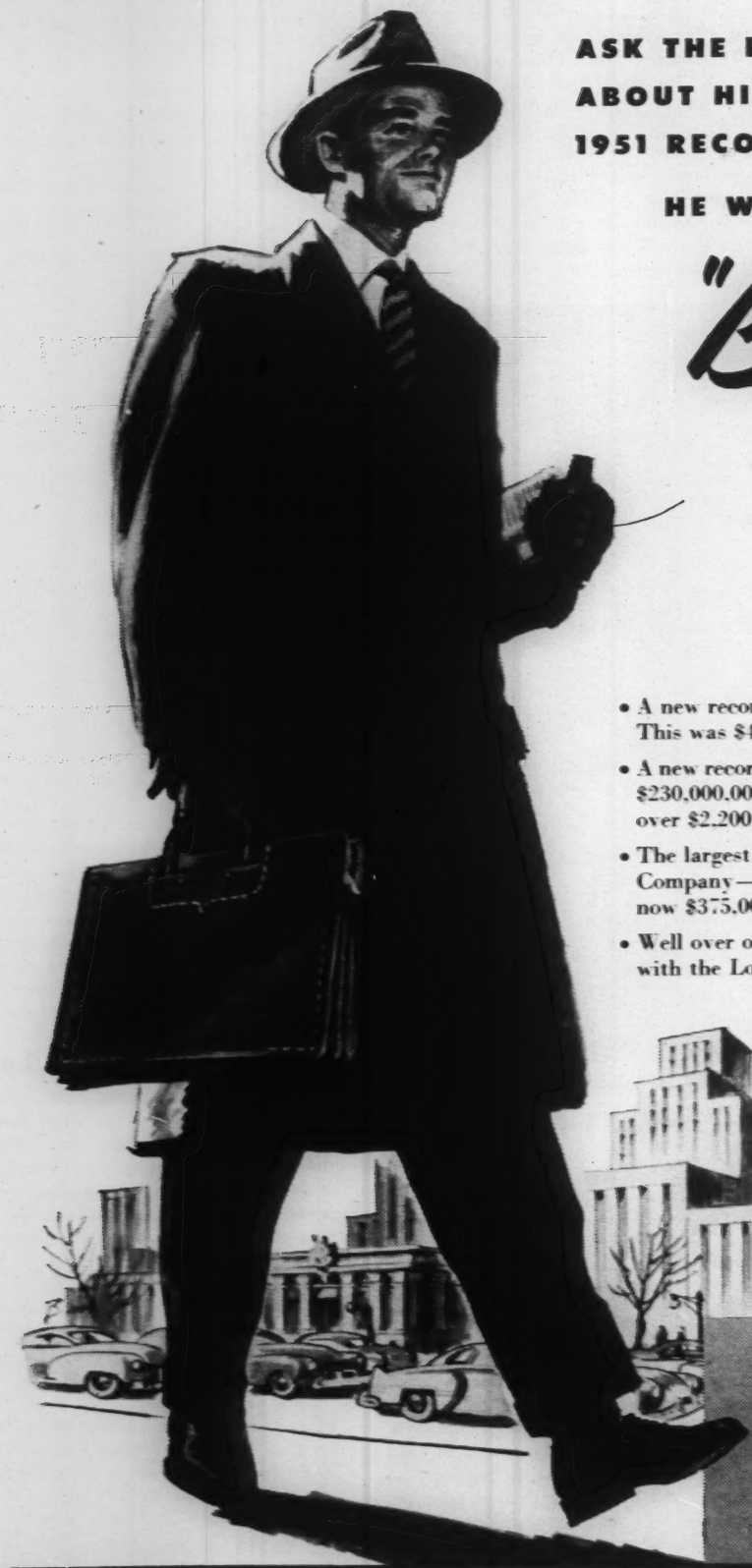
Enterprising La Presse

AT LEAST one Canadian newspaper will report the Lisbon meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council through Canadian eyes. This is an improvement of at least one over the Rome meeting of the Council which was attended by no Canadian reporters at all, although in both cases the Chairman of the Council is our own Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

The one reporter going to Lisbon from Canada will not be, as you might suppose, a representative of one of the national news-gathering agencies, nor yet of one of the big English-language dailies. He will represent *La Presse* of Montreal.

La Presse is sending to the NATO meetings its experienced Ottawa correspondent Mr. Georges Langlois. Mr. Langlois spent most of last summer in Europe. He returned to cover the Ottawa meeting of NATO and the fall session of Parliament, and immediately afterwards went to Korea with Mr. Brooke Claxton's party. Now he is again in Paris on the way to Lisbon, and after the Lisbon meeting will be visiting Germany.

In congratulating *La Presse* on its initiative, SATURDAY NIGHT is pleased to announce that Mr. Langlois will also be writing two articles for us. After the Lisbon meeting, when its results can be viewed in proper perspective, he will give us a summing-up of what was achieved; and later he will provide a first-hand report of what he found in western Germany.



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- A new record in the growth of life insurance in force—$230,000,000. The total life insurance in effect is now over $2,200,000,000.
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- Well over one million Canadians are now insured with the London Life.

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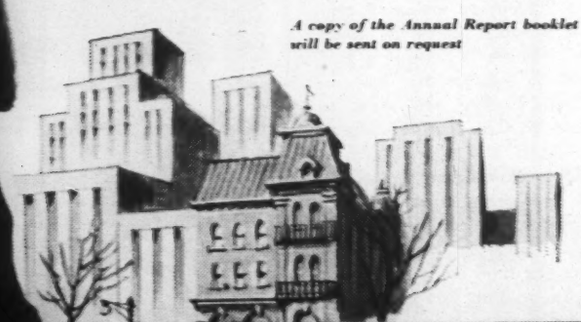

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***Next Week in* SATURDAY NIGHT . . .**

BAY STREET AND YOUR MONEY

by FRASER ROBERTSON, Financial Editor, *The Telegram*, Toronto

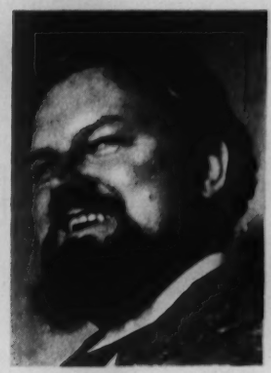
. . . what happens to the dollars of investors, small and large, who depend on Toronto's big financial community.

HUGH MacLENNAN
Novelist

GRATIEN GELINAS
Stage Actor

BRUCE HUTCHISON
Essayist

ANDREW ALLAN
Radio Producer



ROBERTSON DAVIES
Playwright

OUR TALK SELLS CANADA SHORT

We hear too much about Canada's inferiority complex, its lack of humor, says Montreal writer, so let's look at the facts

by Leslie Roberts

THIS PIECE is written for the purpose of puncturing and if possible putting out of business a packet of myths about Canada which have been and are still being spread around by a number of our leading writers (to the point that a great many non-writing Canadians have come to believe them and to lend a hand in spreading them).

The central myth, of which a number of our writers must have turned a pretty penny in their day, holds that the Canadian people are a dim-witted lot, lacking a sense of humor, making a fetish of the quality known as "reserve" and scared stiff of any kind of behavior verging on the relaxed.

Bruce Hutchison, about as able a commentator on our times and mores as may be found (when his liver is not giving him trouble) recently wrote in *United Nations World* that Canada has achieved nationhood by a process that is "obscure, amorphous and drab," and that Canadians are "the world's unequalled deadpans."

Hugh MacLennan, who has sweated out a couple of workmanlike novels in his day, writes that we live "under the tyranny of the Sunday suit," by which he obviously means that we spend too much time on our good behavior, worrying about what our friends and neighbors think of us, and not enough just being ourselves.

HERE ARE two items of specific evidence selected from a bagful. They make me wonder what kind of company the gentlemen keep when they are not sitting staring at their typewriters. I can only conclude that they have mistaken the considerable number of stuffed shirts who sit in high places (here, as in every country) for the Canadian people. Well, they are not. They are not even "typical." The Canadian people are felling the giant trees of the Queen Charlotte Islands, running diamond drills in Yellowknife, haunting the curling rinks of hundreds of prairie towns and villages and hauling fish out of our eastern and western oceans.

A quarter-century of living among them and reporting on the things they do, added to the experience of living with the common Canadian soldiery overseas in two wars, adds up to an adult life spent in company that has never been dull nor drab, and has been free of deadpans.

ERIC NICOL of Vancouver, the young man who recently won the Leacock Medal for Humor, has added his contribution to the Canadians-are-dim-wits line by writing in SATURDAY NIGHT that we are slow to see a joke, or at least do not laugh readily. This, mark you, from a young man who carries an award named for a writer who had us in stitches for a solid half-century! What has evaded Mr. Nicol is that we do not laugh at precisely the same things that Americans or Englishmen consider amusing. That doesn't make us either dull or drab. It simply means that we are different. Mr. Nicol apparently hasn't made the discovery.

The most remarkable reaction to the Massey Report was not that of the newspapers that produced editorials to say that You Can't Buy Culture, nor that of the people who decried any attempt to lend the culture a hand, on the grounds that it is a lot of long-haired nonsense. The most remarkable (and silliest) reaction was that of writers who rushed to the nearest microphone or rostrum to tell anybody who would listen that the writer's lot hereabouts is not a happy one. One such wailed over the national network that a Canadian professional writer has to take "other work" in order to bridge the gap between income from writing and living costs. Bless the man!

Writers have been doing Other Work since imperishable prose was first carved in hieroglyphics! Shakespeare did plenty of it and the record suggests that he also enjoyed doing it. The condition indubitably exists today. But it is not peculiar to the Canadian writer. The number of American pros who still hold teaching jobs, sully their fingers with advertising copy, or involve themselves in the strange new trade known as Public Relations, is legion. The wife of one of the most important novelists in the U.S. has worked all her married life as a literary agent, so that her husband could stick to the production of good books. In point of fact, doing Other Work can be a fine thing for a writer and even make him a better one, if only because it gets him down out of his ivory tower and into the places where people earn their bread.

But no matter whether it is a good business or a bad one, it is *not* peculiarly the problem of the Canadian writer, but of writers everywhere.

Another plaint heard over the national air is that the people of the United States will not buy books by Canadian writers. If what is meant by this is that they won't have anything to do with the work of "foreigners," the record disproves the complaint. The Americans have certainly read Gide, Proust and Sartre. Among contemporary Britons, Bruce Marshall, the Waughs, Graham Greene and a host of others have made the best-seller lists. In creative non-fiction no American woman has done so well in our time as England's Rebecca West in the U.S. So it begins to look as if the reason why no books by Canadian writers have been on the best-seller lists for some years may be that no Canadian has written a book enough Americans liked well enough to buy.

This does *not* mean that no Canadian wrote a good novel, or work of non-fiction during these years. A book can flop because it gets a bad press. It can lie down and die because the publisher doesn't launch it with éclat. Some very good books drop dead almost at birth, and some very bad

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

LESLIE ROBERTS *is a frequent contributor to Canadian and U.S. publications.*

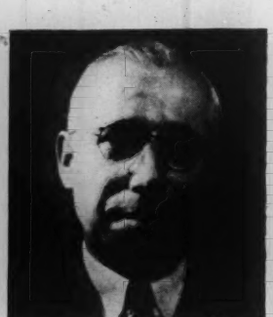
NORTHERN MINER: STILL "ON THE LEVEL"

by D. M. LeBourdais

RICHARD PEARCE, SR.

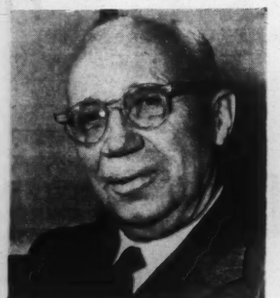
—Milne

R. C. PEARCE



—T. O. DesBrisay

R. J. PEARCE



N. C. PEARCE

W. J. PEARCE

T. R. PEARCE

PUBLISHERS get first-hand knowledge of mining by visiting camps. N. C. Pearce on an Arctic flight.

TWO of the Pearces, Tom *(left)* and Bill, watch copies of the *Northern Miner* roll off the press.
—Other Photos Federal

SIX PEARCES, three brothers and the son of each, are publishers of *The Northern Miner*, a Toronto weekly devoted exclusively to Canadian mining. Their chosen field has expanded enormously in the 36 years since they began recording the progress and encouraging the development of Canadian mining; *The Northern Miner* has grown and prospered accordingly; and the esteem in which the publishers are held by the mining fraternity has increased with the years.

The first great impetus to mining in northern Ontario came in 1903 with the discovery of silver at Cobalt, followed a few years later by the gold discoveries of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Investors and speculators the world over became interested in the mines of northern Ontario, thus providing an opening for a publication which should be devoted mainly to mining news. Two Cobalt men seized the opportunity.

Ben Hughes and Ernest Hand started *The Northern Miner* at Cobalt in 1915, with a capital, it is said, of $10. Hughes had been mining editor of the *Cobalt Daily Nugget* and correspondent for the *Toronto Globe*. Hand was the owner of a small printing plant producing a weekly newspaper for Cobalt and another for New Liskeard, nine miles north. These were typical small-town weeklies, covering local events in their respective communities. *The Northern Miner*, on the other hand, while concerned with news of Cobalt mines, was equally interested in mining news from Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, or elsewhere, but made no pretense of dealing with any other kind of news.

In 1916, Richard Pearce, of Toronto, bought Hughes' controlling interest. Pearce, a staff writer on the *Toronto Daily World*, had been assigned to do special mining articles, and in this way had gained a knowledge of the mining regions and an appreciation of the possibilities of a publication devoted to mining information.

Richard's brother Norman, editor of the *Sunday World*, overseas with the CEF at the time, came in with Richard at the end of the war; and a short while later they were joined by John, who had also been overseas. The three brothers have been working together ever since (without a quarrel, says Norman). In time, Richard's son Thomas, Norman's son Richard, and John's son William were given important managerial positions.

Production of the paper was continued at Cobalt until the spring of 1929, when it was found more convenient to publish in a community with greater facilities, and the publication office was moved to Toronto, where a modern printing plant—since greatly expanded—was established. *The Northern Miner* averages 32 pages per issue, and is well printed and illustrated on good quality paper. Large special editions are produced at intervals.

In dealing with such a varied and highly technical subject as mining, the Pearces have found it necessary to employ a large staff of men who are not only capable writers but have some knowledge of geology and mining practice. Some are mining engineers. They must be able to travel the long distances necessary to get first-hand information of mining operations in every corner of the country. In earlier days, much of this travel was by canoe, when it did not require actual foot travel with pack on back. After Gilbert LaBine had staked the Eldorado mine at Great Bear Lake, and was developing that property into the radium and uranium producer it ultimately became, the Pearces maintained a staff correspondent at the mine for a whole year, during which time a running account was given of the development of a mine in such exceptional circumstances.

THE SECURING of prompt and accurate news from widely-scattered points, many of which are difficult to reach, requires not only a capable and well-trained staff, but the willingness to spend money freely. Quite often a long trip by airplane, naturally expensive, results in only a paragraph of news, sometimes not even that. The Pearces realize that in no other way can the information they require be obtained. In many cases the absence of specific news itself constitutes the sort of information upon which some of their readers depend.

The Pearces consider it desirable that they should personally keep in touch with events in the field; and they have made a practice not to ask staff men to do anything they themselves were not prepared to do. In 1928, Richard Pearce, in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

D. M. LEBOURDAIS *is a Canadian author and free-lance writer living in Toronto.*

Unique father-and-son team of six runs weekly paper, dedicated entirely to inside dope on mine operations

WHY BC'S COALITION SPLIT

by Charles Lugrin Shaw

PARTY POLITICS is back in British Columbia again after an absence of ten years, and the coming election will really be something to watch.

The unhappy political alliance of Liberals and Conservatives no longer prevails. After a decade of somewhat strained harmony, frequently discordant in recent months, the coalition of the two old-line parties ended on a particularly sour note when Premier Byron I. "Boss" Johnson, a lifelong Liberal, demanded and got the resignation of his Finance Minister, Herbert Anscomb, a Tory from away back and proud of it.

As Anscomb nonchalantly stepped out of the Cabinet with the remark that the Premier had used the flimsiest of excuses for his demand, he was followed by three of his fellow Conservatives in the Cabinet, thus making the rout of the coalition complete.

Born of crisis, British Columbia's union government ended in crisis. It took World War II and its accompanying political turmoil to set the stage for coalition in British Columbia; it took a combination of conditions and events, all of them leading inevitably to disaster, to bring about coalition's collapse. Almost everyone in British Columbia knew in his bones that coalition was doomed when, several months ago, each of the component groups announced it would fight the next election, whenever it was to be, as a separate entity. But no one had expected the end would come so soon.

ACTUALLY, coalition would have passed into history some time ago had it not been for Premier Johnson's stubborn acknowledgment that the mandate given his Government at the last election two years ago was for a continuance of coalition. He refused to budge from that conception of his duty even when the Liberal party executive threatened rebellion. He made it very clear at that time what he intended to do. He wasn't going to be stampeded into a breakup of the alliance with the Conservatives just because a faction in his Liberal party wanted it. He was going to see the thing through, and he gave the impression that the next election might not be until 1953 when the normal life of the Government would expire. It required a pretty desperate situation, in Johnson's view, to make him change his mind.

Until the final split came, "Boss" Johnson was one of the few optimists who imagined that coalition, for all its stresses and strains, might be allowed to end its days in peace. But Johnson was undoubtedly perceptive enough to realize that troubles were building up that could lead only to political catastrophe.

Yet, in a way, it was strange that there should be such widespread hostility towards coalition. Ever since its advent the Liberal-Conservative administration provided honest, sound and usually efficient government. It enlarged social services with a generous hand, built more highways and bridges than any previous administration; it helped bring to BC more and bigger industries than anyone had a right to expect and, with some reason, took pride in the greatest and longest-sustained period of prosperity the west coast has ever enjoyed.

But the popular notion among politicians that people don't shoot Santa Claus proved a fallacy as a widening circle of critics trained their guns on the Cabinet at Victoria.

MAN FOR MAN, Premier Johnson's Cabinet was probably as able as any that has served the Province. Individually and collectively, the Ministers had a good record of performance. Why, then, did the coalition totter and finally collapse with such an unpleasant noise?

If you must have a simple explanation in a single sentence, perhaps it would be sufficient to say that coalition in British Columbia, as elsewhere, is contrary to human nature. Coalitions are invariably the result of emergency, just as British Columbia's was—when the nation was at war and the then Premier, T. Duff Pattullo, was unable to win a clear majority in the election of '41. John Hart managed to rally Conservatives and Liberals to work together. What makes British Columbia's coalition remarkable is that it lasted so long, not that it broke up so suddenly.

Even in the best of all possible worlds politicians, being human, become restless after ten years. So long as coalition endured, the opportunities for advancement among aspiring Liberals and Conservatives in the provincial field were limited. The young men of both those parties, combined with a few veterans who never did like the idea of a marriage of traditional foes, have been largely responsible for the anguish which coalition has suffered in recent years. These people regarded coalition as an anachronism, especially in view of the continuing party system at Ottawa, and they came to believe that coalition was stifling initiative as a result of the somewhat forced friendliness among the Liberals and Conservatives working together in the Cabinet. Coalition, they claimed, was unrealistic.

COALITION became increasingly unpopular not only because of its constitution and the unrest among politicians, but because the Government, while making a creditable overall showing, muffed the ball several times on issues of intense interest to the people.

Coalition built the Peace River and Hope-Princeton highways and extended the Pacific Great Eastern Railway north from Quesnel, but it became embroiled in the bitterest of controversies because it rushed into compulsory hospital insurance before making adequate preparation.

Coalition helped bring Aluminum Co. of Canada's half-billion dollar enterprise and Celanese Corporation's vast wood-utilization projects to the coast, but it repeatedly bungled and shilly-shallied on such comparatively minor issues as liquor control and distribution.

The causes of the public's complaint may have been unimportant, but they hit the pocket-book and stomach, and sometimes the heart.

However, the cause of coalition's final wreck came from within. We have mentioned that coalition failed because it was contrary to human nature. It was too much to expect that, once it had been decided to contest the next election, whenever that might be, on a straight party basis, the Conservatives and Liberals inside and outside the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW *is Canadian west coast manager of a group of industrial publications.*

—CP

CONSERVATIVES' Anscomb: An early speech.

Born of crisis, BC's Liberal-Conservative coalition ended in crisis. Despite coalition's impressive record, politics couldn't make Liberals and Conservatives anti-CCF colleagues indefinitely.

—CP

LIBERALS' Byron Johnson: An early break-up.

OUR GROWING IMMIGRATION IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

by W. G. Friedmann

The concern of Canada's citizens with our new immigrants must not stop short on welcoming them at docks. Continued solicitude for their well-being is the really needed aim.

IN THE FIRST 11 months of 1951, a total of 174,715 immigrants arrived in Canada. Of these 28,929 were of British stock; 7,339 were from the United States and 65,182 from Northern Europe.

More and more Canadians find themselves working together in factories, in restaurants, in hospitals, and on farms with Poles, Lithuanians, Germans and others. Their children go to school with Chinese, Swedes, Yugoslavs or Czechs. Most important of all, perhaps, during this winter there will be in many places more people than jobs, and quite a few Canadians might come to regard the immigrants as unwelcome competitors. Yet, how many Canadians are giving serious thought to one of Canada's most important and challenging problems?

Between them, Australia and Canada take today the vast majority of immigrants from Europe. Both countries are anxious to fill their empty spaces, and both look forward confidently to a period of vigorous development. But they tackle the matter in different ways. To the Australian government and its people, immigration is a great adventure. Plenty of letters and articles are published, festivals are held and governors, ministers and mayors appear and make speeches. Every assisted non-British immigrant, after a transition period in a camp, in which he learns some English and is told about the Australian way of life, goes through a two-year contract in one of the many occupations for which labor is needed. Afterwards he is free to choose his occupation.

IN CANADA, both the government and the people have so far preferred to let this immigration business develop with the least possible fuss and publicity. Of course, Canada has grown up as a multi-racial nation, with half a million people of German origin and hundreds of thousands of Scandinavians, Poles, Ukrainians and others, not to speak of the bi-racial composition of Canada's basic population.

Yet present-day immigration presents many new aspects and problems. In the first place, the geographical distribution of immigrants is now different from earlier waves of immigration. Most of the non-British immigrants formerly went westwards, but now the majority stay east and, in particular, in Ontario. Industry, not agriculture, is today the main source of employment. But more important, immigration today has many political implications and it is largely government sponsored. The government of Canada lays down—not a quota—but a general target figure for each year—it was about 170,000 for 1951. It maintains government missions overseas which grant visas. The Canadian government advances four-fifths of the fare to be repaid out of earnings.

THE HUNDREDS of thousands of immigrants from Europe form a vital link between Canada and Europe. Canada is today irrevocably entangled in the destiny of Europe. Every Dutchman, Italian, German and Pole who comes to this country strengthens that link, for better or for worse, and there is perhaps no more delicate or important problem than the question of how the now rapidly swelling stream of German immigrants will affect this country.

Canada is as yet the only overseas country which allows German immigrants to enter on equal conditions with everybody else.

There are many thousands of Germans waiting for immigration visas for Canada. Only a few years have gone since the end of the second war. It is only too easy to see friction, resentment and bitterness ahead, especially during periods of slackening employment.

This immigration, then, is every Canadian's business.

WHAT KIND of people are the non-British immigrants of today? Probably those who will fit most easily into the Canadian way of life are the Dutch, most of them independent farmers. The Dutch have always been excellent immigrants, and they come from a country which has not lost its self-confidence, although it suffered greatly under German occupation. But practically every other immigrant from continental Europe has a history behind him of persecution, disruption, or confusion. Many of them—Poles, Lithuanians, Russians, Hungarians, Czechs — are refugees from their own country now under Communist control. Many of the Germans who come are also refugees, from Eastern Germany or Czechoslovakia who have led a precarious and unsettled life in Western Germany since the end of the war.

But there are also many Germans proper who are coming because they fear war, or Russia or Communism, or all three together, and because they want their children to grow up in freedom.

MANY of the immigrants are farmers or agricultural laborers, but there are also thousands of engineers, electricians, mechanics, lumbermen and miners. There are also professional men, doctors, lawyers, economists, and scientists, and they are in a difficult position; for the professional barriers are the hardest of all to overcome; most of these men have to take manual jobs and many good minds will go to waste.

The immigrants bring with them a vast store of skills, but some of them are not altogether easy to deal with. They are members of proud and old nations who, like the Germans and the Italians, have been pushed about a lot in recent years. The Germans, in particular, have moved within a few years from extreme power and wealth to complete humiliation and poverty, and now they are back some way towards national power and prosperity, yet deeply anxious about the future. The younger Germans reflect these ups and downs. They are eager to work, and most of them want to forget about politics and the past. But many have been spoon-fed and spoiled by the Nazi regime; they are apt to think that if they have not found a job within a week they have been betrayed by the Canadian government and the world in general. But they respond quickly to friendly and firm treatment.

How well are the immigrants being absorbed in the economic life of Canada? Canada is on the threshold of new expansion and development. She also wants more people to defend her soil. The long-term policy is undoubtedly sound, but this does

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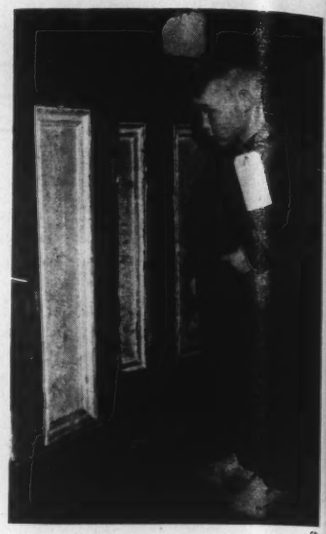
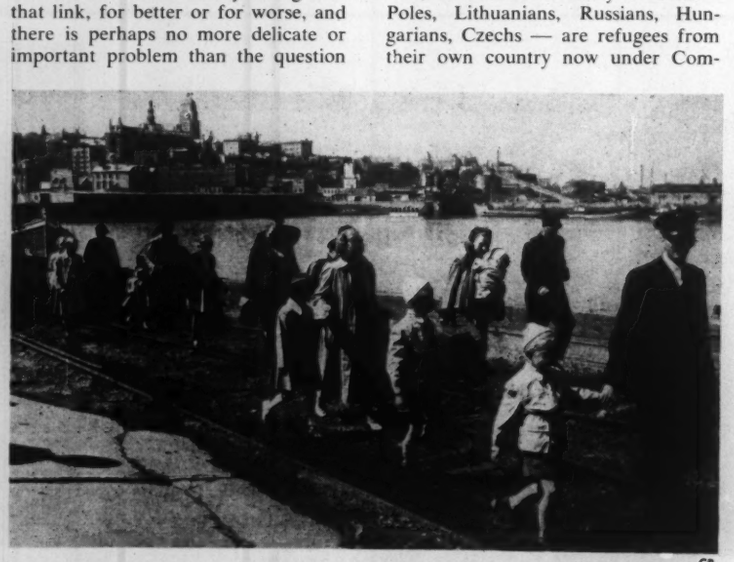


—CP

FUTURE of Canada lies in the hands of children such as Pieter Werkmann, Holland.



—CP

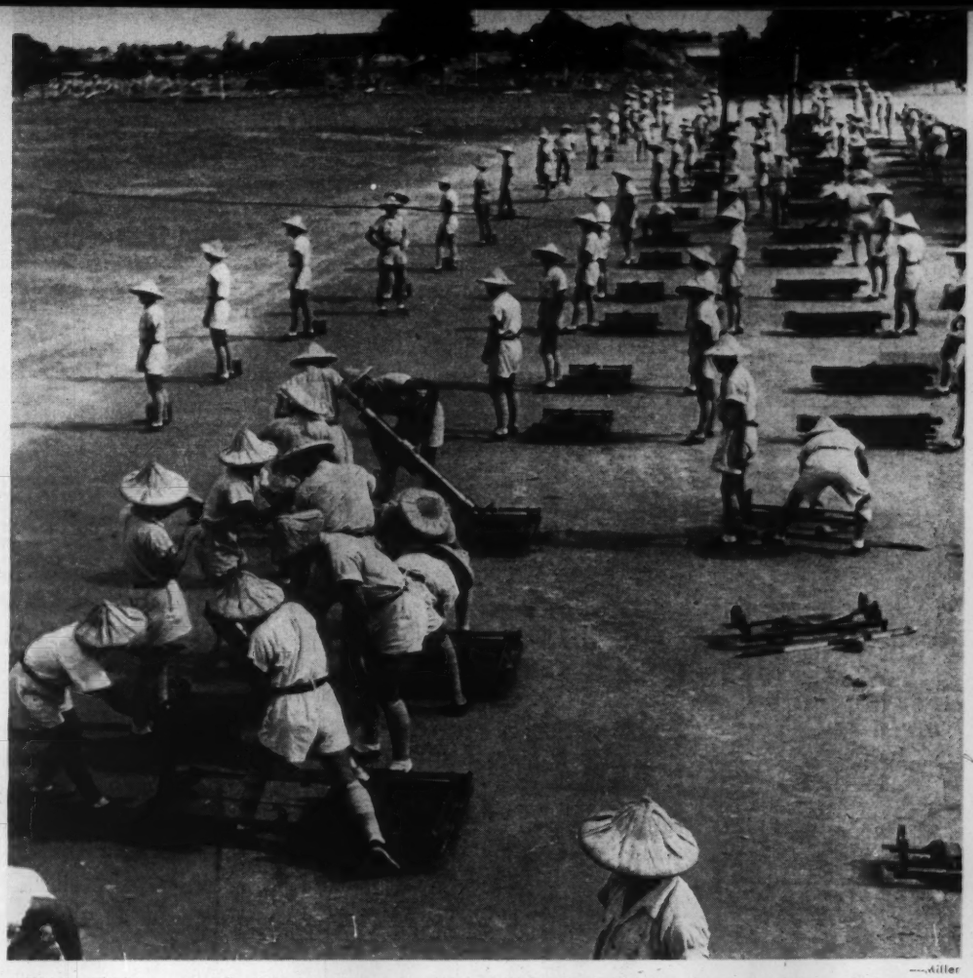
BALTIC REFUGEES begin a new life in Canada. They have landed at Quebec City and are conducted to quarters by immigration officer pending distribution.

PROFESSOR FRIEDMANN, *is on the staff of the School of Law, University of Toronto. Before coming to Canada, he was for some years Professor of Public Law at the University of Melbourne.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

NOBODY SEEMS TO KNOW

by Willson Woodside



—Miller

NEW FACTOR on our side, if Reds widen Asian War, will be Free Chinese forces, training on Formosa.

A GREAT NEW uneasiness is growing about the situation in the Far East. Hope in the truce talks and faith in any truce they might produce have almost completely evaporated. It is freely conceded that under their cover the Chinese Communists have steadily improved their whole situation in Korea and notably built up their air power. There is uneasiness over continuing the truce talks much longer, and there is alarm over what might happen if a truce were concluded in Korea, freeing the Chinese Reds to strike in Indo-China.

The French are dispirited again, over the loss of General de Lattre, the only leader who seemed to have the key to victory in this long and costly Indo-China struggle; and there is new talk in Paris about pulling out and stemming the drain on France. The British, with all their difficulties in rearming to defend themselves in Europe and all their preoccupation with the Middle East, have somehow to find fresh forces and effort to check the Communist guerrillas in Malaya. And there have been sharp new warnings that Burma, which has lain wide open to Chinese Communist seizure for the past couple of years, may soon be moved up on the Kremlin's list now that the Indian elections have given the Communists such a strong political position in South India.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

TALKS WITH THE "NO"-BIRD GET NOWHERE

What is to be done about it all? The quandary begins in Korea. We have been talking truce for over seven months. The enemy has during this time brought in field and anti-aircraft artillery in numbers that he never had before, and ammunition for them in quantity. He has built up and practiced his air force, and laid out new airstrips and plane revetments in North Korea preparatory to moving up closer to the fighting front. His fighter strength has stopped our B-29's from attacking in North Korea by daylight, and his much intensified, radar-controlled A-A fire is taking a mounting toll of our lighter planes attacking his roads and railways.

Under the informal standstill produced by the 30-day agreement last November we have ceased putting military pressure on the enemy to bring him to an armistice. Though the chief UN truce delegate, U.S. Admiral Turner Joy, has virtually urged in a newspaper interview that we will have to resume this pressure to get a truce, there is great reluctance on our side—which means mainly the U.S., which is suffering the casualties—to do so.

The Communists would raise another big shout throughout Asia and across the world that we were launching a new aggression. And there is no certainty that our new pressure would be effective without substantially reinforcing our ground and air power in Korea to meet the enemy reinforcement. The prospects of another successful "end-run" around the enemy flank like the landing at Inchon in September 1950 are not considered very bright.

Anyway, we wouldn't want to advance too far, so long as we are committed not to molest the enemy's base in Manchuria. Because by advancing we merely narrow the strip of territory where we can hit at him from the air, and shorten his vulnerable communications.

With the desire of the people to check the casualties, the concern of the generals over the security of their forces under the constant threat of sudden attack by a much-strengthened enemy, and the need of the statesmen to maintain the dikes against Communism in the Far East, what to do in Korea has become a grim puzzle. It is easier to say what we will do if the enemy should make a massive new attack, either before or after a truce, than what we will do if he just keeps on talking truce but never actually agrees to one.

If the enemy makes a big new attack, supported by his expanded air force, who can doubt that the war will be automatically extended and we will be forced to strike at his bases in Manchuria? Should our forces be placed in serious jeopardy there might be an irresistible outcry in the U.S. to hit back by bombing the principal Chinese cities.

There have been strong protests in Britain against the idea of threatening such a sanction in case the Chinese Communists break an eventual truce agreement, and some suspicion that Mr. Churchill accepted such a policy during his talks in Washington. Casting about for some way of ensuring that the enemy will keep any truce agreement that he signs, this was an idea that was bound to occur. It has been seized on in recent days as the way to keep the Chinese Communists from attacking Indo-China or Burma in force, and General Carl Spaatz proposes it in *Newsweek* as the way to compel Peking to accept "reasonable truce terms."

THIS IS MUCH TOO SIMPLE a solution for our problems in Asia. Any such ultimatum would have to be made publicly, to have the support of the U.S. people behind it, and if it were public it might set off a squabble among the UN partners in Korea. It would have to specify the acts of aggression which would bring on the retribution, and this would free the Communists, by implication, to do many other unspecified things without being subject to retribution.

Most important, the threat would have to be made good. The way the Communists would evade this should be evident. They would step up to the line. We would growl. After a little, they would step just an inch over. We would ask among ourselves, should we start a big war for just an inch? After another pause, they would take another inch, and we would say, should we bomb them for the second inch? They'd have us fighting each other over what to do, before we

fought them.

Besides, such threats of bombing, which could be presented so effectively in Communist propaganda as a brutal new Western effort to dominate Asia, are not going to help towards our long-term objective of winning Asian friendship.

It is all very well for Governor Dewey to call for a Pacific Pact which will unite all free Asians with the Western Powers in a common defence front. But the outstanding fact of the Korean War is surely that on our side, except for a battalion or two of Filipinos and Siamese, and the South Koreans, attacked in their homeland, all of the fighting has been done by Westerners, while the Kremlin has found Asians to do all its fighting.

We can imagine how far we are from convincing the Asian masses that the imperialists of a decade ago now want to be their liberators, from the illusions still entertained by highly educated Indians about China. If Nehru, who was the natural leader of free Asia, still smiles on the Communists in China and frowns on the French trying to protect Indo-China, then it must be clear that Dewey's Pacific Pact is some years away.

It will take time for Asians to learn the truth about Communism. This awakening will follow on further Communist aggression, not help to avert it. If Communist China invades Burma the Nehru Government would, I think, put Indian troops in the field against it. But India won't say in advance that she would do this.

There is an ominous note in the current Moscow-Peking propaganda line about Burma. It screams that a powerful force of Chinese Nationalist troops, armed by the U.S., led by American officers and reinforced recently by tens of thousands of Chiang's troops from Formosa, is preparing an invasion of China up the Burma Road.

The kernel of truth in all this is that there is, in fact, the remnant of a Chinese Nationalist Army which never surrendered in Yunnan, and part of which retreated down the Burma Road two years ago, still in existence in North Burma—where the Burmese Government has no control at all. This force has been reorganized as the 93rd Chinese Nationalist Division, under General Li Mi. The able Delhi correspondent of the London *Observer*, Rawle Knox, has been

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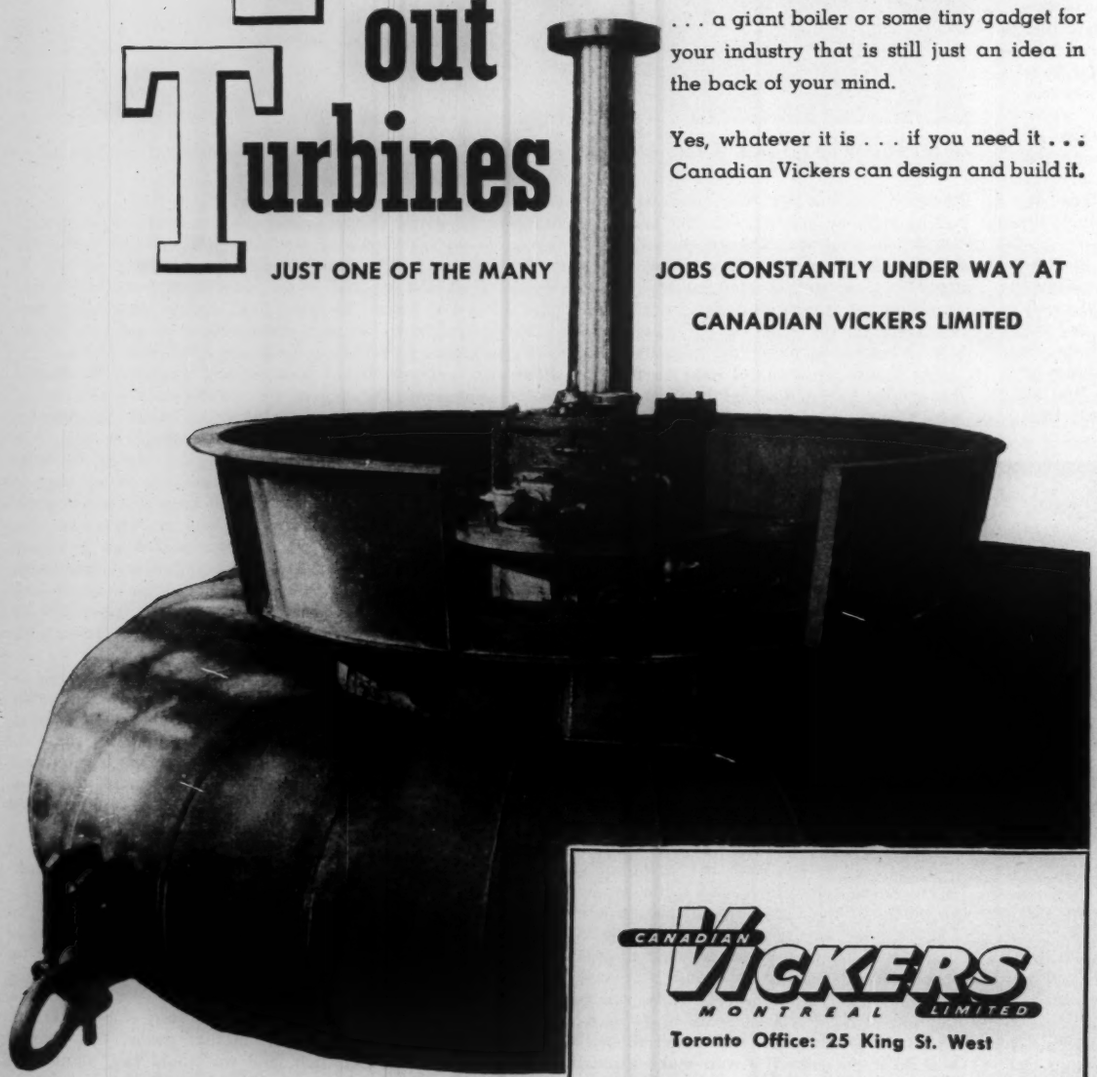

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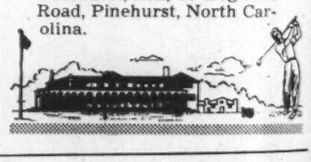

BEFORE YOU SAY SCOTCH...

SAY DEWAR'S

The Medal Scotch of the World!

—Miller

REDS IN INDO-CHINA man captured French gun. They have been getting increased quantities of modern arms through China. (Communist photo).

over to Burma to find out what he could about it.

Knox says that the 93rd Division has 9,000 men, that General Li has lately been to Formosa, and that there is "indisputable evidence" that Americans are helping him. Some of his men who have surrendered to the Burmese say that they were helped into Burma by an American organization in Bangkok, Siam. Constellation planes are frequently seen flying over North Burma, and misdirected parachute drops of American arms have been found. A crack battalion from Formosa has lately joined the 93rd Division, crossing a platoon at a time from Siam.

The understanding in Rangoon is that this aid is being given by an independent American organization. Certainly there are Americans who are strongly enough pro-Chiang, angry enough over the Acheson-Truman China policy, and wealthy enough to attempt such grand-scale gun-running. But it seems more likely that it is being directed from the Pentagon. If so, it could signal a new policy for meeting an expansion of the war in Asia.

IT IS INTOLERABLE in the long run that the initiative should be left to the enemy. He can make a truce in Korea, or not. He can hit us there again, or leave us just sitting. He can shift forces for an offensive in Indo-China, or swoop down on Burma. He can send reinforcements into Malaya. We are supposed to jump around trying to stop him.

But with half of the entire U.S. Army tied down in Korea, with the French severely strained in Indo-China, and the British fighting in Malaya and Korea and guarding Hong Kong, while all three nations are striving to build up a defence for Europe, the Western Powers have no fresh forces to throw into Asia. What forces are available? The answer is quite simple. The new troops which can meet new Communist attacks, or gain us the initiative, must be either Chinese Nationalists or Japanese.

Japanese troops aren't ready yet—though the "National Police Reserve" begins to look like the first five divisions of a new Japanese Army—and few leaders on our side would care to open up a political Pandora's Box by suggesting their use on the mainland. So it must be the Chinese Nationalists. If they have become such an important factor, it is well that their fighting spirit should get an early test in the field before we count too much on them. If even that single battalion sent to Burma should show a real spirit of determination to get back into the fight and liberate China, I venture that Peking would be more cautious about provoking a situation which could lead to a renewal of civil war.

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FILMS

TABLOID LADY MACBETH

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN "Another Man's Poison" we have Bette Davis as a writer of murder mysteries who gets herself confused with her more notable criminal characters. The heroine has any number of problems, but the most pressing one is the disposal of the bodies.

Bette Davis has had a long career of screen misbehavior, but she has rarely been as icy and lethal as she is here. Almost any male who fools round with the heroine of "Another Man's Poison" is likely to come back from the ride with a good stiff dose of arsenic inside and the smile on the face of Miss Davis. As a result there is practically no mystery in "Another Man's Poison" and very little suspense. There is any amount of violence, however. Even the weather takes a hand with intermittent squalls blowing through the picture, and cloudbursts for the really big scenes.

THERE are several men in Bette's life here, and they all find her fascinating in various ways. First there is her husband, but as she poisons him early all we get to see of him is his boots as he is dragged off for disposal in the nearby pond.

Then there is a criminal (Gary Merrill) in flight from the law. He arrives in time to help to dispose of the body, then decides to hole in, posing as the heroine's husband. Actually he would have been safer with a hanging judge than with his hostess, but he doesn't learn this till later. She tries to get rid of him by sending him on a message—during a cloudburst, in a rattletrap car, without brakes, down a slippery road. He arrives back safe, though shaken, and after that doesn't last much longer than it takes Bette to mix up a drink.

THEN there is her secretary's fiance, an amiable youth who doesn't appear to have much more future than a very young rabbit infatuated by a python. ("I want him," Bette says, glittering-eyed.) And finally there is a prying neighbor (Emlyn Williams) who is fascinated both by the lady next door and by the peculiar goings-on in her household. She doesn't get round to him because she has inadvertently taken a long pull from the flask that has just left Gary Merrill twitching on the floor. Altogether it's a pretty bad grim business, and if Bette Davis had been half the girl she is made out to be here, she would have mixed a lethal dose for her screen-author. She wouldn't have overlooked her cameraman either.

As it is, the star gives "Another Man's Poison" the works—clenched teeth, glassy stare, maniacal laughter, everything. It's a Lady Macbeth performance lavished on pulp-magazine fiction. Bette Davis can always be trusted to get the most out of an intelligent script, and it is unfortunate that her peculiar intensity brings out the worst in an inferior one.

"BRIGHT VICTORY" is an absorbing film, partly because of the story it has to tell—the rehabilitation of a blinded war veteran—and partly because of Arthur Kennedy's poignant performance as the sightless hero. The early part of the film was made in Valley Forge General Hospital, and the producer has gone to considerable length in showing the processes employed in re-educating blinded veterans for the life they must now face.

Since it is as close as possible to its documentary sources here, the film in the early sequences has the firm authentic handling that distinguished last year's "The Men". When it diverges later into a description of the hero's private rehabilitation (through love), "Bright Victory" is on more familiar and less valid ground. The hand of the script-writer takes over then, inventing those happy incidents and coincidences that one is more likely to encounter on the screen than in actual life. The value of "Bright Victory" is that it focusses attention dramatically on the problem of the blinded. Its weakness may very well be that it makes the solution of the problem seem relatively simple.

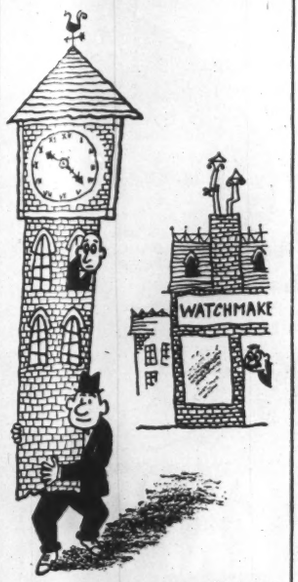
THE CHARACTERS in "You Can't Beat the Irish", a rather unfortunate British comedy, talk so incessantly and exhaustively that you could easily follow the story with your eyes shut; which is what I found myself doing a good deal of the time.

It is possible that a reasonably good comedy might have been made of the story of an indigent Irishman who parlays the rumor of a non-existent inheritance into a dizzy fortune. This isn't it, however. "You Can't Beat the Irish" has the innocent ineptitude of a play written by an amateur dramatist for performance by local church groups. Jack Warner as the garrulous Irish financier performs with a rollicking enjoyment that one occasionally felt it might be nice to share.

—United Artists

ANOTHER MAN'S POISON

"Wotta Man" by Gash



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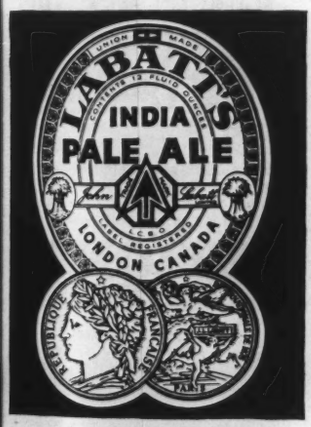

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SATURDAY NIGHT'S

Analyses of Canadian and World Business

BC COALITION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Cabinet would not be tempted to put party first and jockey for position as well as circumstances would permit.

Sweetness and light may have prevailed during the early days of coalition. But as time sped on there was an understandable tendency for the Liberals within the Cabinet to think and act as Liberals and for the Conservatives to veer from the original course of non-partisanship. Time and time again members of the Cabinet split on a straight party basis when they met. Liberals began to complain that they couldn't do this or that because of opposition from their Conservative "colleagues," and Conservative Ministers even criticized Liberal Ministers on the floor of the House. The situation became more and more explosive.

It was Tory Leader and Finance Minister Anscomb who finally set the fuse to the dynamite, although he claims to have done so unwittingly. He had gone to Ottawa to try to work out a new financial deal for the Province whereby it might gain a larger share of the revenues received by the federal treasury from tax collections in BC. His mission was apparently a triumph; he won a concession amounting to some $5 million a year.

THE PREARRANGED plan was to make the announcement simultaneously at Ottawa and Victoria. But fog delayed Anscomb's plane on the return flight; when the time agreed upon for the announcement came, the Finance Minister was in Vancouver and it was there that he gave the story of his success to the press. When he heard about it, Premier Johnson, who hadn't been consulted or advised beforehand, blew up. Charging that Anscomb's conduct was the culmination of "a long series of politically reprehensible actions," the Premier demanded his Finance Minister's resignation and thus set off the chain of events which led to coalition's breakup and the inevitability of an early election.

The session of the Legislature, set for February 19 before all this transpired, will set the stage for what will probably be as bitter and interesting a political campaign as British Columbia has seen since the days of Sir Richard McBride, "Honest John" Oliver and Billy Bowser, when everyone took politics far more seriously than they do today. It will be bitter for obvious reasons, and it will be interesting because there has been no precedent to show how the newly adopted transferable vote system will affect the showing of Liberals, Conservatives, the Socialist CCF, the revitalized Social Credit group and independents.

The transferable vote was adopted with the intention of giving all parties a chance and to prevent the Socialists from slipping in between the split vote cast for candidates supporting the free enterprise system. But no one knows how it will actually work out.

Mystery as well as drama therefore colors British Columbia's next test of political strength. Yes; it's going to be worth watching.

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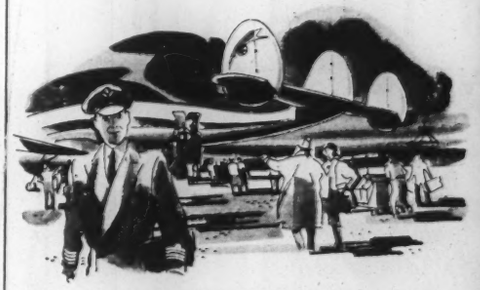

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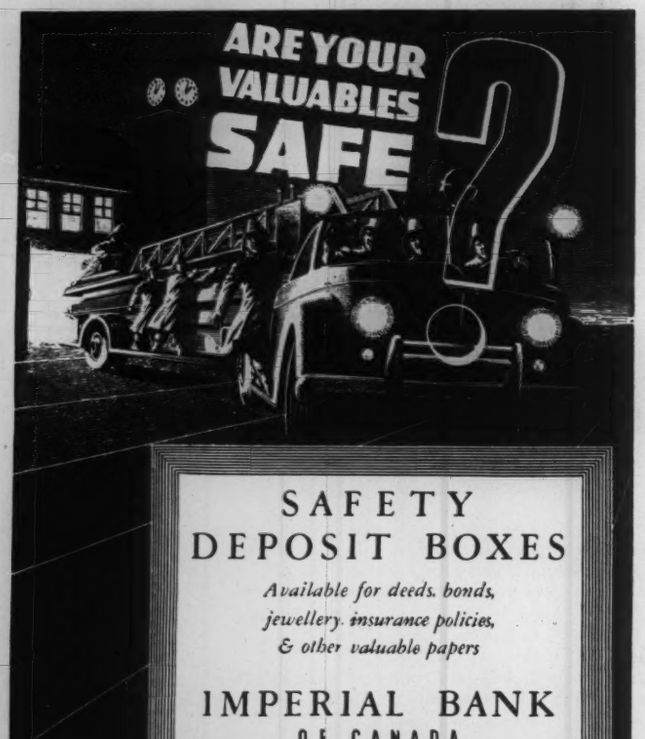
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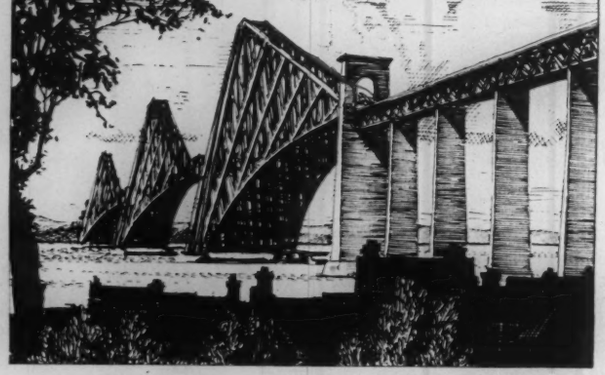

Forth Bridge

Constructed in 1882-90, the Forth Bridge marked a new era in bridge-building by its cantilever construction and use of steel. A gang of men is permanently employed painting the bridge's mile-and-a-half of weather-lashed girders.

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40-51

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

chases over a somewhat longer period.

In these two major ways Canada may be able to come up at Lisbon with an offer considerably more "constructive"—it's Lester Pearson's word—than the flat rejection of economic aid seemed to indicate.

Mutual Aid Figures

CANADA'S contributions to mutual aid — including air training, gifts of army stocks and new weapons—are as follows:

Actually spent between September, 1950 and the present:—$325 million.

Voted by Parliament in the same period:—$35 million.

Leaving still to be spent:—$40 million, which is not tied to any one financial year.

Proposed for financial year 1952-53:—An additional $228 million.

The aid suggested by NATO's Three Wise Men was intended to come on top of this. Figures given in SATURDAY NIGHT last week were in one respect imprecise. The amount of the additional contribution suggested was $200 million in the present financial year—that is, before March 31st; $250 million in the financial year 1952-53, and $300 million in the financial year 1953-54.

Although nothing like this will be appropriated to give away raw materials, there may be substantial additions to the proposed $228 million. If so, they will come out of the same overall total, and they will be used only for "end-items", that is completed weapons.

The Surplus Vanishes

IN SPITE of all the talk about Abbott's hundreds of millions of surplus revenue, the Government's cash position is tight. It hopes to get through the financial year without any short-term borrowing, but there won't be much to spare.

The explanation is, of course, that Abbott has been able to use his cash surplus to finance transactions which otherwise would have meant borrowing. Some debt has been paid off, but the great thing has been that loans—for housing, for the CNR and for other purposes—have been provided out of cash. If this hadn't been possible, the Government would have had to borrow a great deal more money this year. That would have been undesirable on many grounds. Long-term loans would have been expensive, and widespread Government borrowing would have been contrary to the Government's own attempt to restrict credit.

All in all, the Government is congratulating itself on having had a surplus, even though it didn't plan for it and got into some hot water.

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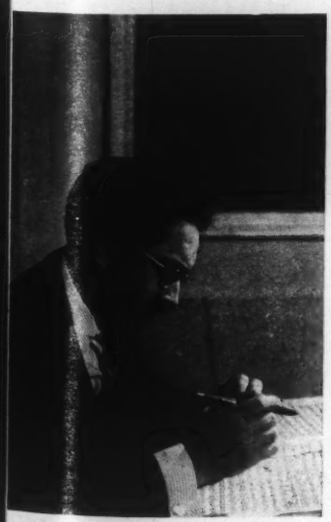
NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY has snaffled off another Adaskin. In the news is the appointment of MURRAY ADASKIN as Professor of Music at the University of Saskatchewan. Brother HARRY holds a similar position with the University of British Columbia. Then, too, brother JOHN is well-known in the music world and as a CBC program producer. While only Violinist Murray has been appointed by the University, both the University and Saskatoon will benefit by the fact that Mrs. Murray Adaskin is soprano FRANCES JAMES. Both the Murray Adaskins are well-known for their concert tours and on the radio. Murray is a gifted composer and was one of founders of the Canadian Composers' League.

■ One of Canada's pioneer aeronautical scientists was made this year's Foreign Honorary Fellow by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences at a New York meeting. He is JOHN HAMILTON PARKIN, Director of the National Aeronautical Establishment in Ottawa.

■ The preliminary adjudicator for the regional drama festivals, PIERRE LEFEVRE, is well across the country in his West-to-East jaunt. This Saturday the adjudicator for the Canadian Ballet Festival eliminations starts his work in Halifax before moving West. He is National Film Board Producer GUY GLOVER. Lefevre has some 55 three-act plays to adjudicate; Glover some 15 ballet companies. Come Spring, the Drama finals will be held in Saint John, NB; the ballet in Toronto.

■ Drama critic HERBERT WHITTAKER of *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, had a hectic January, juggling rehearsals for two plays he is directing. First was the centennial year production of Trinity College of Molière's "Tartuffe", the translation used by the Bristol Old Vic. The production is playing this week. Then came his directorial chore for the University Alumnae Dramatic Society, Molnar's "Olympia." Last year Whittaker and the Alumnae won a best director award and best actor award (JOHN COLICOS, now on a Scandinavian tour with the Old Vic Company) at the Dominion Drama Festival in London, Ont.



—Marcel Ray

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC: Murray Adaskin.

■ Up a fireman's ladder in two senses of the word goes the Volunteer Fire Department of Kentville, NS. The National Fire Protection Association, Toronto, and the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, hold an annual Canadian-wide contest for the best fire protection for all Canadian cities and towns. In 1948 Kentville placed 14th; 1949, 7th; 1950, 6th; and this year, third.

■ The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada has an annual medal award to an amateur member of the Society for outstanding contributions to astronomy. The Chant Medal is named for DR. C. A. CHANT, Director Emeritus of the David Dunlop Observatory at Toronto. This year it was won by DELISLE GARNEAU of Montreal, an income-tax assessor, whose interest in astronomy goes back more than 30 years.

■ New President of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is DR. D. F. KIDD, consulting engineer and mine executive of Vancouver.

Tradition Counts

The Lorne Scots

(Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)

The traditions of this Ontario regiment trace back to 1793 and the formation of militia in Halton and Peel Counties. In 1866 these militia companies were organized into battalions and later again as regiments, men of which served in the South African and First Great Wars, winning distinguished battle honours.

In 1923 The Peel Regiment became The Peel and Dufferin Regiment, and in 1931 The Halton Rifles were renamed The Lorne Rifles (Scottish) in honour of Canada's former Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne. Finally, in 1936, these two regiments were reformed as The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment). In the Second Great War The Lorne Scots served with distinction from the invasion of Italy until final peace.

Proud of their glorious past, The Lorne Scots are one of Canada's honoured regiments in which ... TRADITION COUNTS.

This illustration shows The Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Lorne Scots in full-dress uniform at the coronation of King George VI, 1937. A full colour reproduction, suitable for framing, may be obtained free by sending your name and address (please print) to:

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QUEEN CITY OF THE SOUTH

by F. Q. Tredway

SOONER or later every traveler will want to see New Orleans, and with good reason. Here, near the confluence of the great Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, is a city different than any other in North America.

Fortunately, New Orleans is a principal hub of travel throughout the South and West and it can be a part of anyone's western trip by rail at very little extra cost. Fine streamliners connect it with the North and East and New Orleans itself is the eastern terminus of the fast route to California and the West Coast.

Today's traveler will quickly see New Orleans as a busy, modern metropolis of the Southland, but in the background are traces of over two centuries of famous history. A history that has seen government under many flags including the French, Spanish and American—a history that has created a gentle potpourri of manners, setting and life.

Briefly, the city was founded under French rule in 1718 with the name La Nouvelle Orléans after the then regent of France, Philippe, Duc d'Orléans. It bounced back and forth between the French, and the Spanish (in 1764) and the French again (in 1801), and then (in 1803) to the United States with the Louisiana Purchase.

IN LESS than one hundred years, New Orleans had become America's second seaport, a distinction it again holds today following the establishment of its famed "free-port" and huge International House.

But to most travelers New Orleans is the French Quarter. No matter how wrong this might appear to those who know the delicate beauty of the bayous, the elegance of old plantation mansions on the periphery of the city, or the wonders of many glossy, plush new night clubs; the Vieux Carré or Old French Quarter is still something special.

It's an area of straight narrow streets roughly one mile long and four to five blocks wide and with very much the same appearance now as at the end of the late eighteenth century.

At Antoine's, La Louisiane, Broussard's, Galatoire's, Arnaud's and at a host of others, food such as was never before tasted—from a bouillabaisse, a Creole gumbo, or Oysters Rockefeller, or steaks lovingly rubbed with secret and subtly savory seasoning and served as your taste dictates—can be anyone's in a trice and at reasonable prices.

However, food, night-life and Vieux Carré architecture are not all that attract travelers to New Orleans. In the Spring of every year, usually throughout most of April, the entire city celebrates the Spring Fiesta when the charm of old New Orleans is revived and most of the city's interesting old homes, French Quarter patios and blooming gardens of the Garden District are open to visitors.

BUT the biggest, gayest, grandest attraction of all in New Orleans is Mardi Gras. This is a yearly riot of joyous fun and glittering pageantry that's entirely beyond complete description. You have to see it to believe it.

In 1952, Mardi Gras, or "Fat Tuesday," falls on February 26, and during the preceding days all the many Mardi Gras organizations hold their separate carnival balls and parades and with each succeeding celebration the spirit and feeling builds higher, the gaiety of the crowds grows stronger until—on "Fat Tuesday"—the great bubble of excitement bursts. Altogether, it's a wonderfully successful attempt to keep gaiety and pageantry alive, particularly in New Orleans—The Queen City of the South.

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—Photos courtesy Southern Pacific

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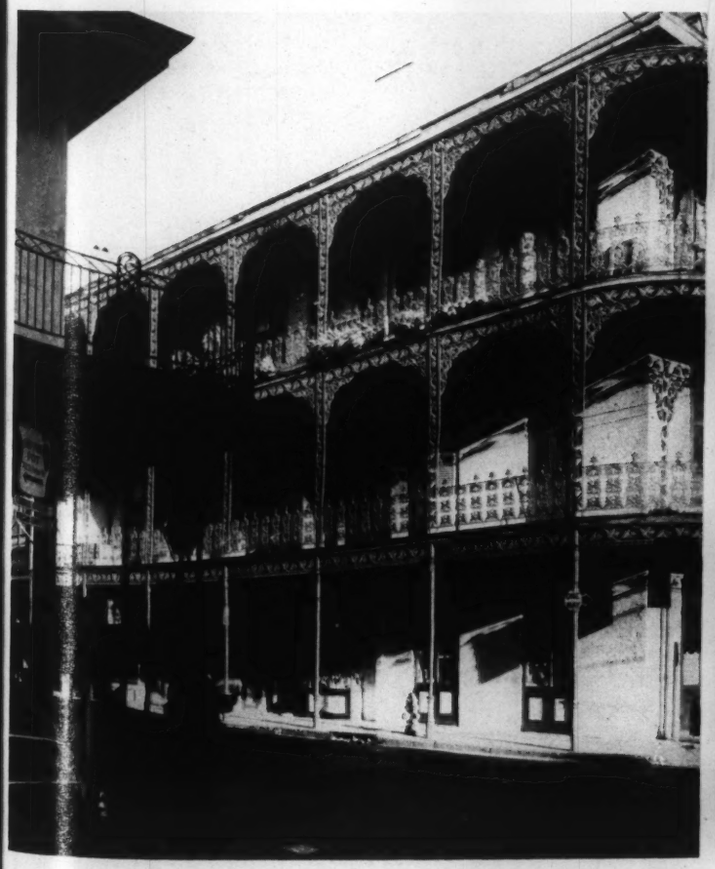

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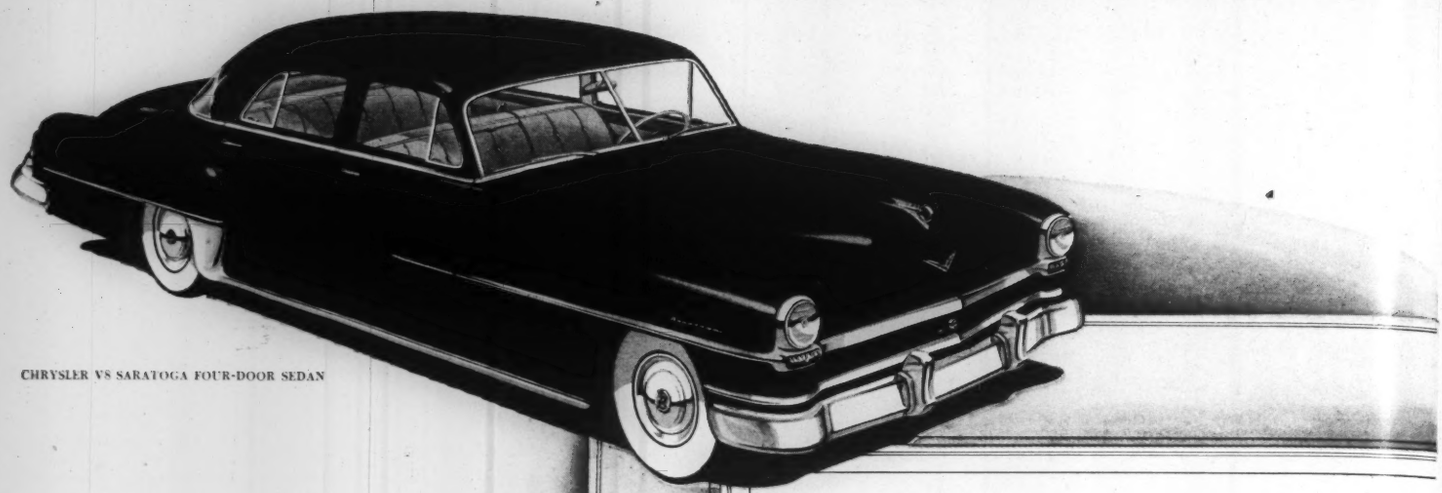

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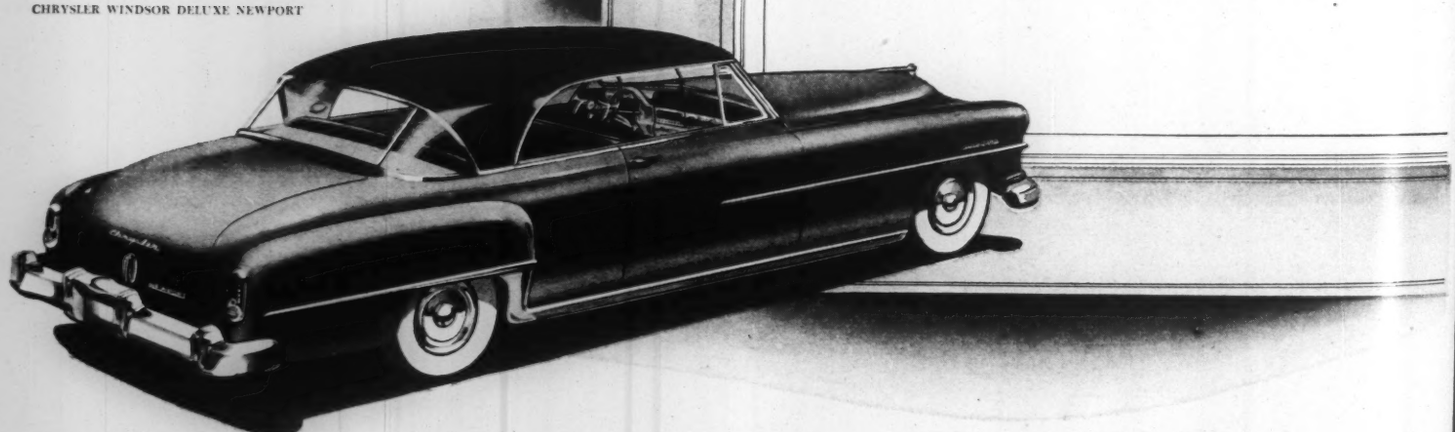

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OUR TALK SELLS CANADA SHORT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

books become extremely popular. But what the complainants have been talking about is the business of earning a living by writing, which takes the discussion out of the realm of art for art's sake.

A good many Canadians seemed to think at the time the tragedy happened that the reason Gratien Gélinas' play "Ti-Coq" failed to make the grade on Broadway was that it came into collision with something called the moronic New York audience.

Just about the time the play was about to go into New York, the writer and Andrew Allan sat up the greater part of a Sunday night together canvassing the possibilities. Neither one of us profess to anything resembling infallibility but we could both be said to know something about audiences, Andrew about listeners and myself about Americans, at least in respect to what they will read. Either one of us would have given an arm to see Gélinas succeed. But neither of us could see how he would do it. In the first place the problem pondered by the play—a man's gnawing worry about his own bastardy—did not seem to be one about which you could expect New York to fret unduly.

EVEN SO, Gélinas might have scored at least a moderate success had he approached his market differently. And he had a warning signal here, in that despite a cold-shouldering from Claudia Cassidy, the most influential critic in Chicago, he had done reasonably well at the box office by sticking it out. Nevertheless, he took the play into Broadway without protecting his rear. His theatre could oust him at what was almost a moment's notice.

Moreover, he simply sneaked into town without any fanfare and put on his play, which doesn't make sense. The next morning the critics clipped him. And before you could say "Knife," the owners of the theatre plunged the dagger between his shoulder blades. Thus one vital reason for the failure of "Ti-Coq" was the failure of its Canadian principals to study the rules of the league in which they wanted to play—and there just is no way of playing in somebody else's league with your own rule book.

Fortunately there is a happier side to the story, though we don't hear as much about it, possibly because the ladies and gentlemen who are doing all right keep modestly quiet about their successes. The statisticians constantly remind us that there are fifteen Americans for every Canadian (which is what makes an American market peculiarly desirable to the Canadian, or any other, writer). Accepting the statisticians' yardstick, have there been fifteen Americans in this century to compare with our Stephen Leacock as a provoker of laughter?

Can anybody name fifteen contemporary Americans with Robertson Davies' flair for doing a dozen things superbly? Are there fifteen Andrew Allans in American radio (according to Norman Corwin there isn't *one*)? Are there fifteen John Drainies before the mikes of the U.S.? Looking at the short story aimed at the big-circulation magazines, if there are fifteen American story-tellers to match our own Scott Young (or to hit the big American slicks more often), I do not know who they are. As novelists we have Tom Raddall—than whom there is no better craftsman working in the English language—Morley Callaghan, Will Bird and MacLennan himself, to name four of a dozen. Name sixty Americans who can write as well.

For my money, Canada is doing all right, both as to the markets its competent writers are finding for their work and in the quality of their stuff. Which brings us to this question of a Canadian culture, of which we have heard so much since Vincent Massey dropped his Report on the table of the House of Commons.

To set the record straight, the Canadian culture is the Canadian way of life, and in our own immediate frame of reference, that of the English-speaking Canadians, if only because the French-speaking Canadians are not weeping publicly in Eaton's window. Our culture is the way we express ourselves. It is our means of communicating with each other, mind to mind, as surely as our railroads are our means of physical communication. It is considerably more than possible that we should spend a little money on national cultural communications now that we are growing up.

That is what the Massey Report was talking about, and when you put it in this perspective it makes sense.

BUT THE point here is that, even without this help and in spite of the moaners, the Canadian culture is vigorous, healthy and doing just fine. Some of our pseudo-intellectuals can't see this, because what is happening hereabouts is neither long-haired nor mysterious. A frontier country is beginning to express itself. It talks in frontier terms, and it will for many years to come. That is the intrinsic Canadian-ness of what is happening.

In the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Professor J. B. Brebner of Columbia, an emigré Canadian, recently wrote that the Massey Report constitutes a "search for a Canadian accent." It was a warm and friendly piece of writing. But that is not what Vincent Massey and his colleagues were doing at all. They were *reporting* on the Canadian accent, not searching for it. And they said they could hear it everywhere they went.

This accent is the Canadian miracle. As a self-governing, transcontinental nation we are almost exactly eighty years old. Throughout these decades of our national youth the culture of the great nation to the south has literally poured down on us—but only the surface gets wet, when by all the odds we should have drowned long ago.

It is high time, then, that the boys along the wailing wall should take a look around them. What they will see and hear is neither dull nor drab. It is very much alive, and it is pure Canadian—which may explain why they haven't been able to recognize it.

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BOOK REVIEWS

A QUESTION FOR EVERYONE

by B. K. Sandwell

BARABBAS—by Par Lagerkvist—*Clarke, Irwin* —$2.50.

IN THIS novel the latest winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature develops the character of Barabbas as that of a man inevitably destined by heredity and environment to be the exact opposite of the Man who was crucified in his stead — destined to be a hater of the human race. In all his life he had but one experience that could be called friendship, and that was with the Christian slave Sahak to whom he was chained in the mines, and during that friendship Barabbas felt that he wanted to be a Christian; but when it came to a showdown and Sahak was sent to be crucified Barabbas gave up that wish and consented to the scratching out of the Christian sign on the back of his slave-disk.

At the end Barabbas himself was crucified because of his own misunderstanding of the Christian faith; he believed that the Christians were setting fire to Rome, and since that seemed an entirely proper proceeding to him he did some fire-setting himself, and when he was caught at it nobody would believe that he was not a Christian. All the Christians were crucified in pairs, but Barabbas was the last and the number was odd, so he was crucified alone.

André Gide, who contributes a prefatory letter, finds a deliberate ambiguity in the closing words, which narrate how Barabbas, speaking out into the darkness, "as though he were speaking to it," said "To thee I deliver up my soul." It is the problem of the present age, the problem of the man incapable of faith, the man who is incapable of faith because of things in him and about him for which he is not responsible. Was it the darkness to which Barabbas spoke? That is a question which every reader must answer for himself. A profoundly symbolic and disturbing book, told in language so simple that translation makes no difference; this might perfectly well be the original version.

Not Nice People

by John L. Watson

WE FISHED ALL NIGHT—by Willard Motley—*Collins*—$4.50.

LIKE its forerunner, "Knock On Any Door", this new novel has for its setting the slums of Chicago and for its principal characters the denizens of that steamy jungle—Poles, Jews and Negroes—the second-rate citizens of the Land of the Free and Equal.

The cast of characters reminds you of the soldiers in "The Naked and the Dead"—all rotten, all vicious, all condemned:

Don Lockwood. Born Chet Kosinski—a ham actor with a dream of greatness. He goes to war, loses his leg, comes home full of determination to be a Good American—and ends up a crooked politician, the vision of goodness supplanted by the prospect of power.

Aaron Levin. A Jewish boy who writes poetry and dreams of being an intellectual. He goes to war, loses his mind and comes back a hopeless paranoiac.

Jim Norris. Labour organizer, born leader of men. He goes to war and comes back a satyriasist with a penchant for chasing young girls up dark alleys.

Emerson Bradley. Rapacious industrialist, arch enemy of labour, oppressor of the poor, Simon Legree in a business suit.

Corrupt politicians, venal clergymen, dishonest administrators, touts, floozies, fixers, these are the people of whom Mr. Motley writes. And writes with very real power and understanding.

But to what end? Doom is tragic when those who are doomed can be said to have been worth saving; but these people are beyond salvation and death is the kindest thing that can happen to them.

Reading "We Fished All Night" suggests that there's nothing wrong with Chicago—nothing wrong with western civilization—that a few well-placed atom bombs couldn't cure.

Hero Worship

by Melwyn Breen

CHRISTOPHER FRY, An Appreciation — by Derek Stanford—*Copp Clark*—$3.00.

THE FIRST full-length study of the English poet playwright is a non-critical interpretation of Fry as a man and as a writer. Mr. Stanford's approach is one of complete adulation and he seems particularly scornful of all those who have ventured to suggest that—with all his many gifts—Christopher Fry may yet be still short of eclipsing Shakespeare.

The book was written before "A Sleep of Prisoners" was produced, the only play that really needs the kind of detailed interpretation that Stanford applies to the plays up to it. Also, it might have been interesting if he had attempted to analyze the various productions of the plays that he has seen. As it is, there is little attempt to equate Fry with the theatre of his time.

An absolutistic study of Fry's plays has certain merits but Stanford's highly personal reaction does little but demonstrate their effect on a worshipful disciple rather than their probable influence on the trends of modern drama.

—"Christopher Fry, An Appreciation"
GIELGUD: "The Lady's Not for Burning"

'Round We Go

by John Creed

DANCES OF GERMANY — by Agnes Fyfe. DANCES OF FRANCE (II: Provence and Alsace)—by Nicollette Tennevin. DANCES OF BULGARIA—by Raina Katsarova. DANCES OF NORWAY — by Klara Semb. — *Clarke, Irwin—each $1.00.*

CARRYING on the high standard already set by previous volumes in this series, Volumes 17, 18, 19 and 20 give all the information needed to go ahead and dance these gay and colorful folk dances. Here are descriptions in detail of the steps, background information, illustrations in color of the costumes, and the music.

The series, published under the auspices of the English Royal Academy of Dancing, has already covered the dances of several European countries, and there is the promise of more to come. They will be welcomed by those who wish to expand their knowledge of the pleasures and pastimes of people of far-away lands, many of them now our next-door neighbors with immigration of Europeans grown to its present scale.

Century of Britain

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE HOUSES IN BETWEEN — by Howard Spring—*Collins*—$3.50.

IN THE GUISE of reminiscences of an old lady, written by herself, this novel covers a century of British social history. Howard Spring has chosen his title from a line in an old music-hall song: "You could see the Crystal Palace if it wasn't for the houses in between." The Great Exhibition of 1851, of which the Crystal Palace was the symbol, is the heroine's earliest remembrance. In the novel the building becomes the symbol of the high hope with which the Prince Consort and Victorians in general looked forward to a future of peace and good will, based on British prosperity and expanding trade.

To old Sarah Undridge, writing the last of her recollections in 1947, the hope seems to have turned to ashes. She has outlived all her coevals and many of her younger contemporaries.

—Pamela Woods

FROM "DANCES OF BULGARIA"

She has also outlived all illusions about the goodness of the world, yet she manages to retain a sane and well-balanced attitude towards life, retaining her interest in it and her surroundings while awaiting its end.

Like most family chronicles of its type, the novel contains an over-supply of characters. Nevertheless, such is Mr. Spring's skill in drawing them that the reader will have no trouble in keeping most of them distinct. Towards the end of the book the minor characters tend to become sketchy in outline, but this is in keeping with the advancing years of the narrator.

There is plenty of plot, perhaps leaning too heavily at times on the arm of coincidence. Still, this is a minor fault in a book that has enough good qualities to make it well worth reading.

Writers & Writing

DID YOU GET that manuscript mailed in time?

Closing date for submitting scripts for Ryerson Fiction Award was changed from March 1 to February 1.

Canada's leading literary award is in its twelfth year. Of $1,000 cash prize, $500 is advance on royalties.

As a judge we are looking forward, with considerable excitement, to seeing the output of this year's writers.

Ryerson Fiction Award has been won by such writers as G. Herbert Sallans, Will R. Bird, Edward A. McCourt, Philip Child, Jeann Beattie.

By the way, it is not too soon to start on next year's entry for 1953 competition.

■ Heard from the Bob MacLeans! Madeleine writes:

"Bob spent from March to October in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur on a film project. Very interesting and remunerative, but the fiction department went begging. It should pick up now with a faint far East flavor. We are back to the old grind."

Robinson (full name) MacLean left Winnipeg in thirties to come to Toronto; did radio program; became a reporter on "Tely"; covered war in Ethiopia, returned to lecture and write book "John Hoy of Ethiopia"; worked for Film Board, Ottawa, during last war. The MacLeans now live in Tujunga, California. Bob now paints in oils too. Once, when the MacLeans had moved into a new home in Toronto, we were invited to a luncheon. Madeleine needed new drapes. Bob borrowed a sewing machine, night before, dug up a bolt of Eastern stuff; turned out a professional-like job. Believes he can do anything, anybody can if they want to enough. Convincing, he is.

■ People do write musical compositions but not all people get them published. Dr. Arnold Walter, of the Royal Canadian Opera School, found a publisher for his "Sonata for Pianoforte" which was given its first performance recently in the Eaton Auditorium by that distinguished pianist who is winning a large following in Canada, Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy. The audience found it a highly stimulating, brilliantly performed composition.

■ Joyce Crooks was recently guest of honor of the Hamilton Women's Press Club as graduate of McMaster University who was this season awarded the Kit Memorial Award instituted by the original Hamilton branch of CWPC. The present Hamilton branch is supplementing this award of $50 with a gift of $25. This was presented to Miss Crooks by Miss Mabel Burkholder, and an autographed copy of her tribute to Kit. This little book we hope to read. The witty Irish-Canadian "Kit" is a tradition to Canadian writing women. Miss Crooks is now attending the Ontario College of Education and we hope to see more of her writing.

■ Eric Nicol, winner of the Leacock Medal for Humor, 1950, has been on the air with a series "Laughing Matter". He is writing a front-page column for the *Vancouver Province* and continues to supply scripts to Bernard Braden, for his outstanding stage, radio and television shows in England. Mr. Nicol, who returned to Canada, after studying for a higher degree at the Sorbonne in Paris is now seeing his earlier book "Sense and Nonsense" going into its fourth edition. —*Rica*

—Anna Wolsey

FROM "DANCES OF GERMANY"

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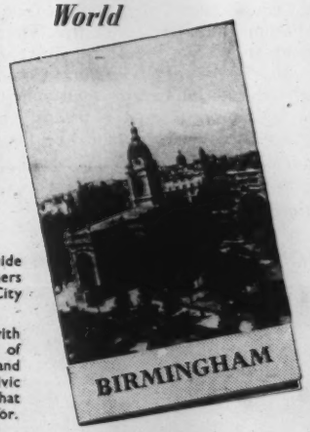

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BUSINESS

THE FRESH START ON FREIGHT RATES

by Robert W. Needham

The Turgeon Report has enunciated a national transport policy. Recent legislation makes genuine start towards implementing it.

IN THE 60-odd years since the whistle of the steam locomotive first was heard in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, railway transportation in Canada has been subjected to increasing stresses and strains. Railway transportation, the prime requisite of a Canadian nation, gradually became a great divider, instead of a unifier, setting region against region, pitting the partners of Confederation one against the other.

To a Royal Commission headed by Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, the Federal Government handed the task of assessing those strains and prescribing the relief. In February of 1951, the Commission brought down its recommendations.

In November, at its special Fall session, Parliament approved three pieces of legislation based on those recommendations. In so doing, it set the stage for the gradual implementation of a comprehensive national policy of railway transportation and railway freight rates—a national policy designed to protect the economically vulnerable areas, and at the same time level off or "equalize" the burden of railway-tariff structures.

THE TURGEON COMMISSION found that Canada has reached a stage in its development when former methods of making regional railway rates must give way to a uniform rate structure that, as far as possible, would treat all citizens, localities, districts and regions alike.

This then, was the national policy which the Government asked Parliament to accept when it presented its contentious and vital Bill No. 12. The Bill contained a series of amendments to the Railway Act among which were measures looking to the "equalization" of Canadian freight rates.

Parliament, after committee, House and Senate examination, did accept the Bill, and handed on to the Board of Transport Commissioners the authority to implement that policy. In essence, the legislation offered a means whereby general agreement could be obtained on the basic elements of the rate structure — class rates and commodity mileage rates—and offered too, relief to the Board from those regional controversies with which it has been beset in all the 48 years of its existence.

Actually, the amendments constituted a directive to the Board to work towards equalization, an objective which might be attained in five years. Parliament, and the Commission in its report, realized that the intricate pattern of rates could not be changed overnight without the dislocation of trade and industry.

Both recognized that the problem was one for the Board to resolve finally, only after completion of its current general freight rate investigation—a study now three years old.

Parliament's "directive", however, provided for a new division of freight tariffs, establishing four classes to replace three operative under the unrevised Act. The new four, well understood by railway and shipping interests, were: class rate tariffs, commodity rate, competitive rate, and special arrangements rate tariffs.

Too, it provided for a uniform scale of mileage class rates, a uniform scale of mileage commodity rates, and the revision of any other rates with a view to implementing the national policy.

Transportation disadvantages have borne heaviest on the provinces removed from the centre of Canada. That has been obvious in the recent protests against horizontal freight rate increases—protests in which only Ontario and Quebec, because of their preferred position with freight costs held down by ship and highway competition, took no part.

Because of these disadvantages, for considerations of history and other special reasons, exceptions were permitted in the equalization program. Among these were the Crowsnest Pass rates, Maritimes freight rates, rates on export and import traffic, competitive rates, and rates on the White pass and Yukon route.

In view of all the exceptions, only about 50 per cent of the traffic carried by Canada's railways would be eligible for equalization under the bill.

However, the importance of that 50 per cent may be gauged by the vigorous stand against the legislation taken by the CPR. Counsel for the line submitted that the bill was revolution and not reform; that equalization should be attempted at a slower pace than was contemplated by the Government.

Controversy centred on a Commission proposal, written into the legislation, providing that any transcontinental freight rate be carried back in the rate to intermediate territory. This prescribed that the rates to or from intermediate points must not exceed the transcontinental rates by more than one-third.

Because the railways must meet competition, or potential competition, from ships plying from the east to the west coast via the Panama Canal, they must keep their transcontinental rates down to the point where shippers will use the railways.

Thus, a Toronto shipper can send a 100-pound shipment of canned goods to Vancouver for $1.57. To send a similar shipment to Calgary, 700 miles nearer to Toronto, would cost him $2.97. The rate to Dawson Creek would be $3.81 and to Brandon, Man., $2.15.

THIS IS TYPICAL of the "discrimination" about which the western provinces have been so vocal. Under the new legislation, the rates to these intermediate points all will be the same, the transcontinental rate plus one third, or $2.09, a considerable reduction—and saving.

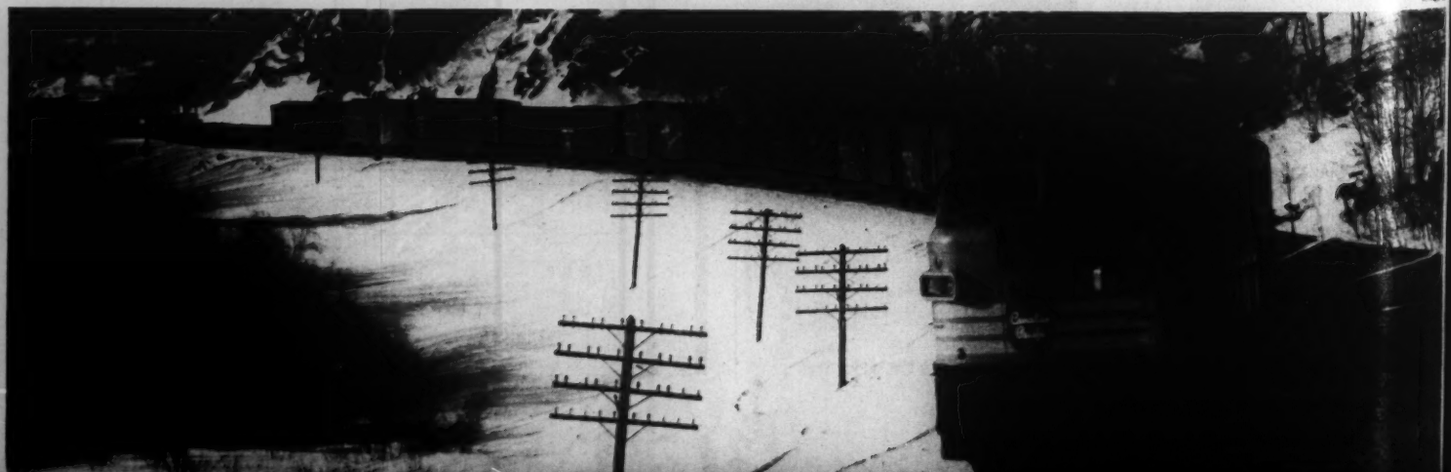
F. C. S. Evans, CPR Vice-President, feared this principle would cause a complete breakdown in the whole freight rate structure and would cause a major loss of revenue to the railways; would force an increase in transcontinental rates in order not to lose money on hauls to intermediate points.

Prairie MP's, however, countered that if the railways made a small profit on cheap transcontinental rates, then they should be satisfied with the greater profit they would make on hauls to intermediate points at one-and-one-third the transcontinental tariff.

Total "equalization" never can be accomplished in Canada, with all Canada's problems and considerations of geography and history, her diversified economy, her bulk movements of grains and lumber, ore, oil and other supplies. But in the Turgeon Report, a national policy has been enunciated. Government legislation has made a genuine start towards interpreting and implementing that policy.

ROBERT W. NEEDHAM *is a member of the Ottawa Press Gallery.*

LONG HAUL: CPR freight in the mountains. Considerations of geography, Canada's diversified economy, and bulk movement of products enter rates controversy. —CPR



CHANGED HORSES IN MID-STREAM

THE "INDEPENDENT OPERATOR"

by Gordon Sinclair

HARRY BULLOCH, 26 years a top-flight Winnipeg insurance salesman, entered the furnace manufacturing business in July, 1948, knowing no more about heating units than the average householder.

Today, that initial lack of knowledge—which allowed a fresh approach to an old industry—is named by 52-year-old Bulloch as one reason why his firm's business has increased five-fold in three years.

There are other reasons why Bulloch's Limited, located close by Winnipeg's Stevenson airport, has expanded in three and a half years from an infant industry to one of the largest furnace manufacturers in Canada, enjoying a $1 million plus business a year.

Selling experience gained by Bulloch in writing up more than $6 million in life insurance has helped. So has foresight, intelligent use of money, an uncompromisingly high standard of manufacturing, friendly labor relations, a new slant on merchandising methods and a sharply-developed business sense.

The man responsible for this phenomenal growth was born Christmas Day, 1899 in Melita, Man. Bulloch received his education "on the run," while his family moved from Illinois to Alberta and back to Manitoba.

During the First World War he joined the Fort Garry Horse but his youth stopped him from seeing overseas service.

In 1922 he joined the Winnipeg staff of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and has made his home in the Manitoba capital ever since except for a short sojourn at the head office in 1946-47.

BACK IN WINNIPEG in 1947, Bulloch was appointed Manager of the local branch. It was a deserved promotion. But perhaps it also helps to answer the puzzling question of why a man of 48 who had built up one successful and satisfying career should throw it over to start a new one.

As Winnipeg Manager of the insurance firm, he ceased to be "an independent operator," and to Bulloch that has always been one of the requisites of a happy life.

Bulloch freely admits a love for selling life insurance. When he quit, the most important reason for his decision was a desire to bring to reality a dream of his father, now deceased, that the family have a business of its own.

Casting around for a sound investment, Bulloch and his father settled on furnace manufacturing because they believed it as "basic as salt."

Father, son, other members of the family and a brother-in-law, A. I. Coultry, formed a family syndicate and pooled their resources. Along with Clarence D. Shepard, prominent Winnipeg barrister, the syndicate in July, 1948, bought out a small furnace-manufacturing firm established in 1946 and named "Prairie Pride."

Then began what Shepard, Vice-President, describes as a "one man build-up" of the business from $208,000 in sales during 1948 to an estimated $1,200,000 this year.

"There's no doubt why this firm has grown so solidly and as much as it has," says Shepard. "The one reason is Harry Bulloch."

Bulloch's new slant on heating problems soon began to pay off in sales. Unlike most of their competitors, Bulloch's Limited declined to manufacture furnaces which could be converted for using different fuels.

The firm believes that each furnace should be manufactured for a specific purpose and that following out this principle results in savings both in initial payments and upkeep for the purchasers.

All Bulloch furnaces are constructed for burning specific types of fuel: coal, wood, oil or natural gas. Each heating unit is fitted for gravity or forced air feed with winter air conditioning.

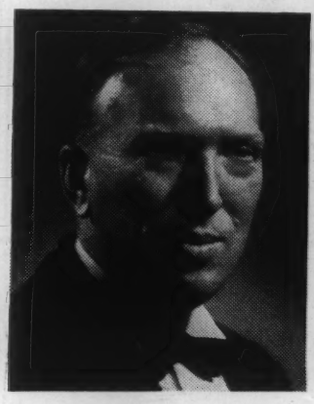
Today, Bulloch furnaces, in 50 different designs, are being shipped to points from Montreal to Victoria. And, despite freight rate increases, much of Bulloch's business is done in Eastern Canada, where competition is heavy.

In another radical departure from the accepted (until then) furnace design, Bulloch's paint their units a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION LIMITED EXECUTIVE CHANGES

J. W. FRIES



S. E. WILLIAMS

E. P. WILSON

P. M. Fox, President of St. Lawrence Corporation Limited announces the following executive changes: S. E. Williams has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager; E. P. Wilson becomes Vice-President in charge of Kraft and Board Division and J. W. Fries becomes Vice-President in charge of Woodlands Operations.

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IS THE BEST OF RULES"

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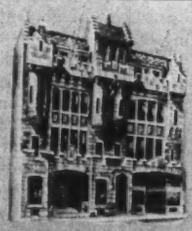

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BUSINESS COMMENT

POPULATION LOSS TO END?

by P. M. Richards

ALMOST as long as Canada has been a white man's country it has lost population to the United States. In the nineteen-twenties as many as 100,000 Canadians migrated to the U.S. in a single year. This movement continues, but the widening employment here and awareness of the growing opportunities in this country have reduced the loss to about 20,000 a year.

Hugh Crombie, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, reasonably wonders that the out-go should be as large as it still is, in view of the tremendous expansion going on in Canada. The explanation, no doubt, is that it takes time to halt a trend so long continued. But we now have reason to hope, with some confidence, that it will not only be halted but reversed, and in the not-distant future.

It is true that the U.S. is still richer per capita than Canada, pays larger salaries and has a greater variety of jobs. But Canada offers, in abundance, opportunities resulting from our possession of virgin territories with vast undeveloped resources and of a northern frontier that is steadily being rolled back to reveal new wealth. In the years ahead, the U.S.'s will come to be recognized as the mature economy, Canada's as the economy of unparalleled expansion and opportunity. And inevitably the shift of population will come to reflect those facts.

Until recently, Canada has been under-industrialized and has imported a great many articles which might well be manufactured here, but for one factor — the smallness of our home market and the consequent high production cost per unit produced. Now, as a result of natural increase plus a very substantially enlarged immigration (approximately 170,000 in 1951), our population is growing to a degree that is already improving the position of Canadian manufacturers, and further population growth will do much more in this direction.

More population leads naturally to more processing within Canada of our natural products, thus to more jobs, more prosperity and again more population. Statistics show that this cycle is now operating so that all may see it.

Farm Help, 1952

THE GREATEST obstacle the farmer has today is the lack of men with ability to handle livestock, according to the president of an Ontario cattle-breeding association. There are many good men with the desired ability among the immigrants from Europe now coming in larger numbers than for many years. But such men seeking jobs on Canadian farms tend to find farm working conditions much less attractive than they were accustomed to in their homelands. Hours are unreasonably long, they say; privileges are few or non-existent.

Of course, this kind of labor may have been pampered too much at home. But it is probably also a fact that many Canadian farmers do not yet realize that they now have to compete for labor with the attractions of urban employment. It may not yet be a case of a TV set, an 8-hour day and a 5-day week for the hired man on the farm. But if the hired man can get these good things by going to the city, the farmer will have to make some substantial concessions to keep him, or buy himself some more labor-saving equipment.

U. S. at Fault

THE NEED for better team-work by Britain and the United States, to advance their common defence aims and to refrain from unnecessarily damaging the sterling area's very vulnerable economy, is suggested by the annual survey of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The survey says that the present crisis of the sterling area and some West European countries, produced by the drastic fall in their gold and dollar reserves, could easily have been foreseen last year. "There is little evidence, however," it says, "that the authorities in either of the two countries principally concerned—the U.S.

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and Britain — had begun to adjust their thinking and policies to meet these difficulties."

By pursuing contradictory economic policies in 1951, the U.S. itself contributed to bringing about the sterling area's crisis, the survey charges. Early in the year, it says, an increase in other countries' gold and dollar reserves prompted the U.S. to press toward the long-term objective of freeing international trade and payments. Then the U.S. slowed down its imports for stockpiling (which the survey admits it was partly justified in doing on price grounds) with the result that the sterling area's dollar reserves fell sharply, preventing any progress toward the long-term objectives. The U.S. itself resorted to large-scale trading to buy strategic commodities.

The Conservative Party's return to power in Britain and Mr. Churchill's recent visit to the U.S. furnish ground for hope that there will indeed be more cooperation this year.

Tug and Pull

OUR ECONOMY is hitched to the United States' vast defence program, and we feel the tug and pull of it—at times pleasantly, and occasionally in a painful manner, says William J. Shave, Vice-President of Dun & Bradstreet of Canada. We are hitched, not by steel links, but by an elastic tether which has considerable give to it. Today, our dollar rises to approximate equality with the United States dollar, though much of the benefit is drained off in desirable imports. The U.S. is scraping bottom in certain raw materials, especially minerals, and it needs iron, copper, cobalt and aluminum, as well as pulp in vast quantities.

Our short-term and long-term thinking are often at loggerheads when we consider the needs of our neighbor. But all of the current defence requirements of the United States must be aided, and it can be done without any serious impairment of any Canadian home industry program.

On the long-term look, Canada's future grows brighter as the handicaps of transportation, communication and manufacture fade. The mineral deposits of the North grow more accessible as mining techniques improve, and as air carriers gain rapidly in capacity. Our railroads and highways will grow and serve a huge segment of our economy, but the free airways of summer and winter will open up more and more of our "frozen assets." The improvement of the St. Lawrence and its canal systems will move more freight to and from the Pacific lands.

Traffic in Canada has followed the commercial lifeline between Newfoundland and Vancouver Island, east and west but there is a growing north and south movement. The potential carrying power of aircraft speaks for itself. Low cost waterways link Hudson Bay and James Bay to Europe. The prospect of an almost interminable chain of lakes and rivers from the Mackenzie, the Great Slave, Lake Winnipeg and the Great Lakes dazzles the imagination. The future is a challenge to the courage and ingenuity of the pioneer, the engineer and the capitalist.

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82nd ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year ended December 31, 1951

INCOME

Premiums for Assurances	$32,246,147.28	
Consideration for Annuities	4,267,272.04	
Interest, Dividends and Rents (after provision for possible future losses)	14,554,770.73	
Consideration for Settlement Annuities arising out of assurance policies	1,445,024.80	
Policy Proceeds, Dividends and Other Amounts left with the Company	7,190,548.29	
Net Profit on Sale of Ledger Assets (after applying $1,065,924.48 to reduce book value of securities to stabilize future interest yields)	197,833.74	
		$59,901,596.88

EXPENDITURES

Death and Disability Claims	$ 9,995,912.46	
Matured Endowments and Surrender Values	7,297,516.12	
Annuity Payments	673,571.53	
Policy Proceeds, Dividends on Deposit and Other Amounts Withdrawn	7,307,092.76	
General Expenses and Taxes	8,124,325.91	
Net Amount by which Ledger Assets were written down	38,533.61	
	$33,436,952.39	
Increase in Policy and Staff Pension Reserves and Amounts on Deposit with the Company	20,157,804.74	
		$53,594,757.13
SURPLUS EARNINGS FOR YEAR		$ 6,306,839.75
Deduct:		
Dividends Paid or Allotted to Policyholders	$ 5,193,006.95	
Increase in Provision for Dividends payable in subsequent year	100,000.00	
Transferred to Specific Investment Reserve	200,000.00	
		$ 5,493,006.95
TRANSFERRED TO UNASSIGNED CONTINGENCY FUND		$ 813,832.80

LOUIS L. LANG, *President*

A. E. PEQUEGNAT, A.I.A., F.S.A. *General Manager*

FEATURES OF 1951 PROGRESS

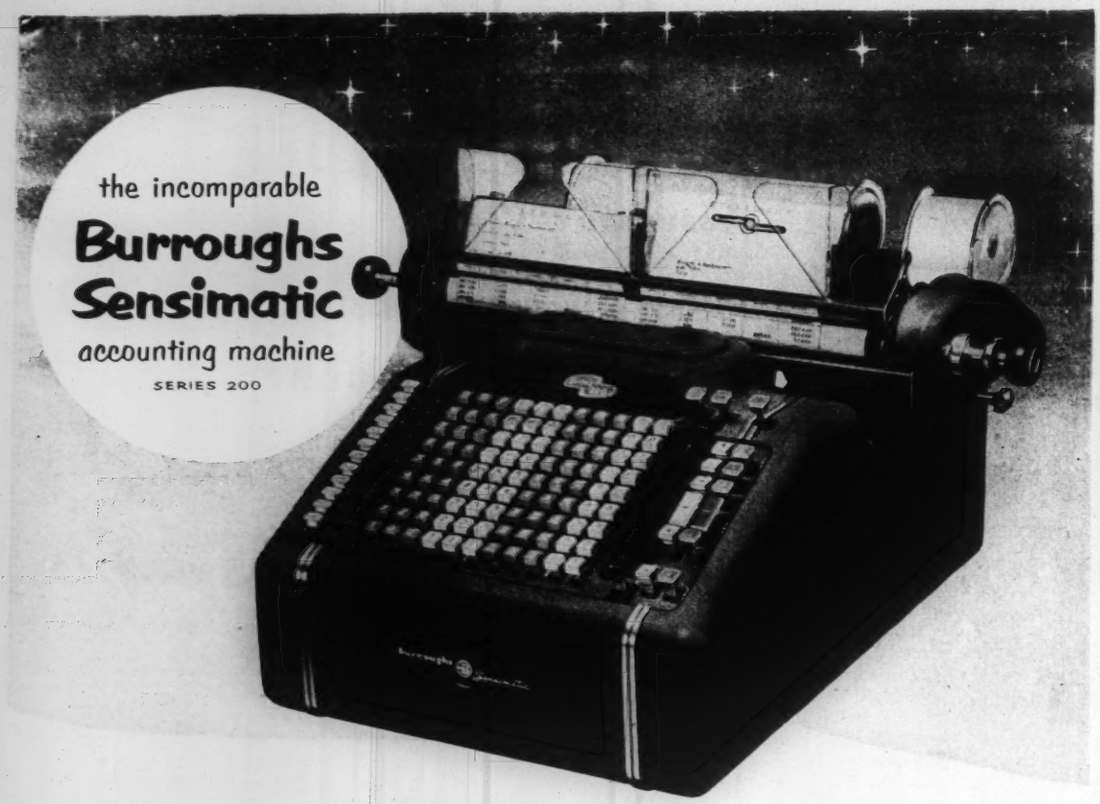
Surplus Earned in 1951	$ 6,306,840
Total Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1951	23,160,007
Total Assets	387,860,601
New Assurances in 1951 (Excluding Annuities)	133,762,542
Total Assurances in Force, December 31, 1951 (Excluding Annuities)	1,268,542,113

A copy of the complete report of the proceedings at the Company's annual meeting, held at the Home Office on February 7, 1952, will be sent on request.

NEXT WEEK IN SATURDAY NIGHT

BAY STREET AND YOUR MONEY

by FRASER ROBERTSON, Financial Editor, *The Telegram*, Toronto



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WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S

Burroughs

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 128

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of April, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of March, 1952.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, January 29, 1952.

Fine GINS and LIQUEURS

BOLS

LUCAS BOLS

Known the world over. A° 1575

BULLOCH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27

—Harold White

HARRY BULLOCH: To an old industry, a fresh approach, a five-fold business jump.

bright, clean-looking color. It helps remove that feeling of bulky weight and assists Bulloch to put across one of his selling points, "clean heat."

A combination of foresight and what Bulloch likes to call "intelligent use of money" has kept his firm in materials during steel shortages. In 1949, while there was plenty of steel available, Bulloch bought a year's supply ahead. At present Bulloch receives three-fifths of his steel from Canadian firms, one-fifth from the U.S. and the remainder from England.

Bulloch attempts to keep production regular in his business. This, he explains, results in lower manufacturing costs and boosts the firm's net income to the point where the extra profits are sufficient to meet costs of borrowed capital.

Keeping production at a constant level throughout the year has also resulted in Bulloch being able to offer more security to his 55 employees who, although they have a union, have had three pay increases in the past year, none of which had to be negotiated for by the union.

AT ONE TIME an active sportsman, Bulloch's outside activities are now limited to duck shooting. He was for years President of the Bird Dog Gun Club, and has shot his fair share of birds.

Pictures on his office walls testify to Bulloch's past sporting activities. He was a member of the Tammany Tigers rugby club for four years, from 1924-27 "when one of the prime attributes of a player was his ability to provide financially for himself." He played for the team against Ottawa in the 1925 Dominion football final.

Before taking up rugby, Bulloch was for seven years a noted swimmer. He has three medals to prove it; one first and two seconds, won at Dominion swimming championships.

Married in 1924, Bulloch and his wife live in Winnipeg's fashionable River Heights. They have two daughters, Marianne and Mrs. Hugh Dollard of Toronto. A son, Thomas Donald, is in the business with his father.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1952, payable April 2, 1952, to shareholders of record March 3, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 28, 1952.

Agnew-Surpass
AMOS STORES LIMITED

51st Consecutive Dividend

A dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 3 next to all shareholders of record as at the close of business January 31 1952

By Order of the Board
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres and Sec.-Treas.
Brantford, Ont., January 29, 1952

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 54

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on February 15, 1952, to shareholders of record at close of business January 31, 1952.

By order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 24, 1952.

BY APPOINTMENT
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INSURANCE

No End In Sight

by Douglas R. Weston

CLAIM figures for the 1951 year are not yet all in, but there appears to be no slackening of the trend to higher and still higher settlements. Late last year Arthur O'Connell, Vice-President of Thomas E. Wood, Inc., Cincinnati, in an address given before the Insurance Conference of the American Management Association, commented bitterly on this trend.

"For some mysterious reason," said O'Connell, in part, "according to reports from casualty statistical organizations, there has been a violent, vicious upswing in claim costs and accident frequency, following the outbreak of the Korean War . . . Statistics and trend charts developed by years of patient adherence to proper rules of conduct seem to be useless . . . A few years ago, when we occasionally encountered a verdict manifestly against the weight of the evidence, or rendered obviously as a result of passion or prejudice, counsel could usually depend pretty well on the verdict being set aside or reduced by the trial court or by a court of superior jurisdiction.

"THIS SITUATION no longer prevails, because the courts too, in keeping with the times, have revolutionized their concept of 'substantial damage.' Small wonder that the moving finger on your wall recites the legend that the professional risk carriers have lost $150,000,000 in the five years prior to 1950. These are signs of the times and neither I nor any segment of the insurance industry can offer any hope or encouragement. We can only insist that the transfer of your risk in greater amounts than ever before contemplated is now mandatory, if you are to avoid great risk of financial disaster."

His words also hold true here in Canada. The automobile owner who today is still carrying a $5,000-$10,000 policy is courting disaster. Claims for $25,000 and more are common in automobile or other public-liability claims.

All sections of the insurance industry report a similar occurrence. With the scarcity of building materials and the increase in the cost of labor, construction costs have gone up sharply; fire underwriters have found by the grim experience of their insureds that under-insurance of property values is frequently the rule rather than the exception.

In the light of these conditions, it behooves the prudent Canadian, regardless of whether he is an individual car or property owner or a corporation, to check his insurance coverage. It is not a matter of simply increasing coverage. That coverage must be kept up with current values. It has been said that it is not so much that values have gone up as that it requires more dollars to replace property or make indemnification. Unless those dollars are available, the loss might be such as to cause bankruptcy or other hardships from which it might take years to recover.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
of
The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

HEAD OFFICE — STRATFORD

Balance Sheet—December 31st, 1951

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office premises	$ 40,597.40	
Real estate for sale	1.00	
Mortgages, principal	1,872,181.42	
Government bonds, principal	60,367.49	
Canadian municipal bonds, principal	27,450.28	
Stocks	51,876.00	
Cash on hand and in bank	228,067.32	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		$ 2,280,540.91
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages and agreements for sale, principal	$ 9,967,646.98	
Dominion government bonds, principal	1,875,126.20	
Provincial government bonds, principal	461,095.99	
Canadian municipal bonds, principal	32,947.68	
Cash on hand and in bank	114,644.42	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST ASSETS		$ 12,451,461.27
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 1,430,122.58
		$ 16,162,124.76

NOTE: The values of bonds and stocks above stated in the aggregate are less than market value.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Capital stock fully paid up	$ 1,000,000.00	
General Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00	
Profit and Loss credit balance	158,856.08	
Reserve for taxes	60,652.35	
Dividends payable January 2nd, 1952	60,000.00	
All other liabilities	1,032.48	
TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES		$ 2 280,540.91
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Guaranteed Investment Receipts		
Principal	$ 6,423,943.97	
Interest due and accrued	46,811.54	
	$ 6,470,755.51	
Trust deposits, principal and interest	$ 5,980,705.76	
TOTAL GUARANTEED TRUST LIABILITIES		$ 12,451,461.27
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds		$ 1,430,122.58
		$ 16,162,124.76

L. M. JOHNSTON, President
W. H. GREGORY, Vice-President and Managing Director

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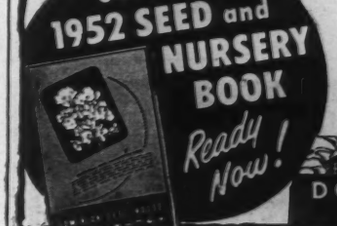

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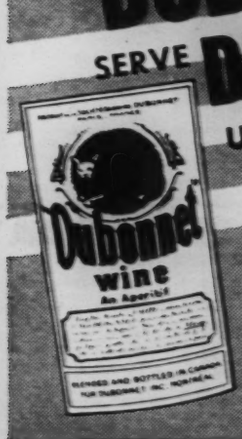

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

NORTHERN MINER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

company with the late Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, travelled by airplane over a large section of sub-Arctic Canada. For his part in this flight, the pilot, C. H. (Punch) Dickens, of Edmonton, received the coveted McKee Trophy for the outstanding aerial performance of the year. To learn something of winter conditions, Norman Pearce accompanied Col. MacAlpine on a trip covering much the same ground the following April.

In the latter part of 1929, Richard Pearce, Col. MacAlpine, and five others were lost in the far north for nearly four months. They flew, in August, from Winnipeg to Baker Lake, by way of Churchill, continuing northwestward toward Bathurst Inlet. In that region, so near the north magnetic pole, magnetic compasses are of little use, and airmen must rely on sun compasses. These are quite satisfactory when the sun is visible, but the weather which the MacAlpine party encountered rendered sun compasses of little value, and they lost their way.

EVENTUALLY, they found the floe-covered sea beneath them. Descending, they learned from Eskimos that they were at the mouth of the Pelly River. Deciding that their best plan was to try to reach Cambridge Bay, on Victoria Island, where there was a trading post, RCMP detachment, and wireless station, they had reached Dease Point when they found their gasoline supply running dangerously short. The alternative was to continue on foot, but for that they must wait till the ice across Dease Strait was firm enough to bear their weight.

In the meantime, they had run out of provisions and were straining the resources—such as they were—of their Eskimo hosts. It was well into November when they reached Cambridge Bay and could let relatives and friends know of their safety. Since their disappearance, one of the greatest of all Arctic searches had been in progress; planes had combed the territory from Hudson Bay to Great Slave Lake without finding a sign of them.

IN DEALING with mining, a subject of such widespread speculation, a publication, to be of value to its readers, must be ever vigilant not only to present the news as promptly as possible, but also to see that it shall be accurate. On both points the Pearces make a great effort to excel. A reputation for integrity is the greatest asset one can have in such a field. If there should ever be any suspicion that their news or views are tinged by personal interest, the value of their paper to its readers would be destroyed. But at no time has there been the slightest suggestion that they have published or refrained from publishing anything for an ulterior purpose.

When Ben Hughes and Ernest Hand began publication in 1915, they printed an engraving of a surveyor's level on the editorial page masthead, with the caption, "On the Level," and the Pearces have continued to live up to the implications of that slogan.

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OUR GROWING IMMIGRATION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

not mean that every immigrant is painlessly absorbed. At present they can't expect to find immediately a job in their own trade. This point should be made clearer to them before they leave for Canada. Their contracts oblige assisted immigrants to take any reasonable work at current rates for the first 12 months. The Government is strongly opposed to any direction of labor. The result is that many immigrants hang around the towns, shiftless and unhappy.

Another difficulty is that the vast majority of immigrants arrive here with virtually no English. This could be remedied. In Western Europe there are now many opportunities for learning English at virtually no cost, and all immigrants have several months between their application and the time of departure.

Thirdly, it may be that closer advance planning by collaboration between the different Government departments concerned and employers and trade unions would reduce, though it could never eliminate, the frequent discrepancies between supply and demand. Lastly, migration is more than a national problem. Collaboration on migration problems within Nato—which includes Europe's most overpopulated countries—is an urgent matter. The present maldistribution creates grave economic and political problems—and Europe's business is more than ever Canada's business.

No less important than the economic absorption is the social and personal integration of the new immigrants, Although the Government does not favor group settlements, many immigrants tend to flock to the centres of their national groups. Germans, for example, congregate in and around Kitchener, where they speak German, attend German church services and go to German clubs. There is a great deal to be said for the preservation of the national cultural heritage, but this particular tendency does not help quick integration.

Various voluntary organizations try to bring not only old and new Canadians but also the various national European groups together. A recent very successful Festival in Kitchener, organized by the Council of Friendship, displayed the national crafts and costumes of Czechs, Lithuanians, Poles, Germans and other nationalities. The majority of immigrants are lonely, haunted people. But they will quickly regain faith if they meet with understanding such as this.

BRAIN-TEASER

A SCRIPT YOU'RE READING

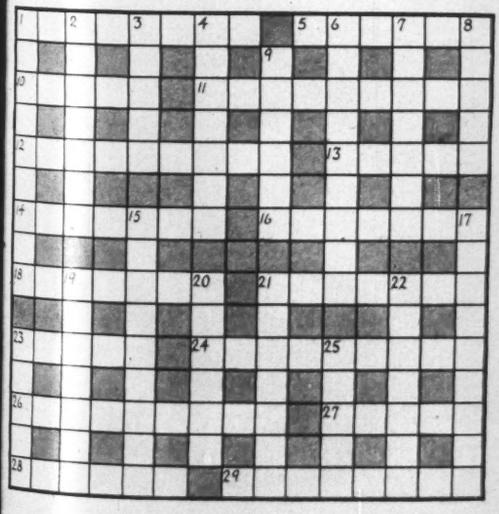
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 1 down. Under these circumstances is one bound to stay on the job? (4,2,2,3,6)
5. This eagle after a sandwich. (6)
10. Superior quality of the next race? (5)
11. Her washing attracted 23 down, so he married the girl. (9)
12. Gave up feed for it. (9)
13. O to live with a Schreiner! (5)
14. In a word, how some religious bodies congregate? (7)
16. One doesn't make summer, reputedly. (7)
18. Joseph fathered an imp. Hear whom Jacob adopted! (7)
21. Naturally one would expect Schubert's moments to be so. (7)
23. Elington's status? (5)
24. Furnishes a gripping moment at the meeting. (9)
26. Certainly not the groom at a shot-gun wedding. (9)
27. We're never around but always out. (5)
28. Mermaid or merman, they share it. (6)
29. Plunge the end in flour for Friday's meal. (8)

DOWN

1. See 1 across.
2. What the blackmailer does for a living. (7)
3. United States time? (5)
4. Brutus gets his head turned under a strawberry tree. (7)
6. Alas, port's to blame for these poems. (9)
7. His Book made a lot of prophet. (7)
8. Monkey doctor? (5)
9. Chopin's are little more than unusual duets for study purposes—(6)
15. —and a this to any pianist. (9)
17. Rogers and Tyrone. (9)
19. He puts his spoke into the meeting. (7)
20. A composer knocks the 'eck out of 19 and gives the remains to mother. (6)
21. But he shouldn't be found in among reliable breeds! (7)
22. This may be linked with the first part of 1 across. (7)
23. See you around six, father. (5)
25. Grecian fur co. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 30. Two can play at that game
7. See 3
9. Posies
10. Vouchers
11. Ormandy
12. Shoeing
14. She-devils
16. Demon
18. Labor
20. Greatness
23. Strains 24. Lancers
27. Lengthen 28. Olives
29. Asps 30. See 1.

DOWN

2. Wooer
3 and 7 across. Cain and Abel
4. Nose dive
5. Love
6. Youth's
7. Achieve
8. Erroneous
13. Flirt
15. Heartless
17. Casanova
19. Oranges
21. Necking
22. Anthea
25. Rheum
26. Unit

(196)

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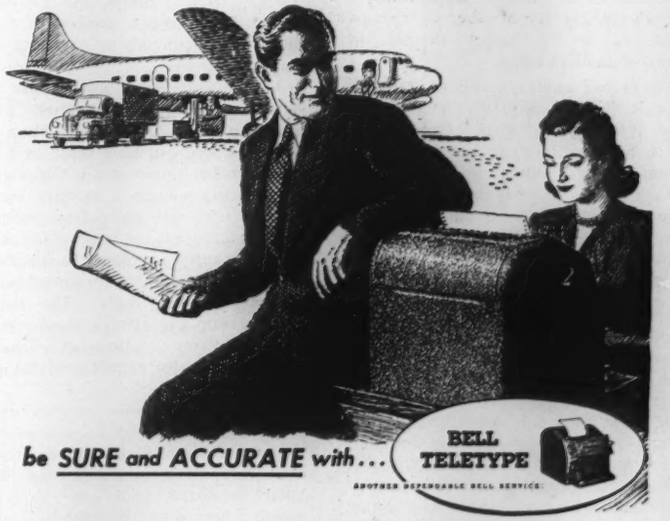

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JUNIOR LEAGUE'S OPPORTUNITY SHOPS

WORLD OF WOMEN

FOR SALE: MINK COATS, HULA SKIRTS

by Margaret K. Zieman

EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE—every woman in town wants a mink coat! And the Opportunity Shop, which the Junior League of Toronto operates in that city to obtain funds which go to help support the Training School and Cerebral Palsy Clinic at 22 La Plante Street, will sell you a mink coat at a surprisingly reasonable price. Or a genuine beaver coat, if that's what you prefer.

In many cities, such outlets for good used clothing and a wide variety of household articles are known as White Elephant Shops. That would be a misnomer in the case of the Toronto Junior League Shop, for it certainly lives up to its name—"Opportunity." That's equally true of other such shops operated by the Junior League in other Canadian cities.

If there's anything you want—ask for it. They'll probably have it. Or they'll be getting it in. Opportunity it is, for here one can buy everything from infant's bootees to creations by Dior at really bargain prices. The customers have a wide choice—toys, skates, skis, all types of clothing for children and adults, women's dresses, coats, suits and hats.

ANYONE KNOWING quality of material and design, will recognize the values here. For those who don't, the labels on the garments can be very reassuring—not only is there the odd dress by New York's Hattie Carnegie and Paris' Jacques Fath, but top designers of Montreal and Bloor Street's quality shops are represented . . . even an ultra-ultra English Matita suit, superbly cut, which retails new for $150, sold for $25.

All such, as well as much fine jewellery, table linen, the odd fine lace cloth, snake-skin purses, are sold by the Junior League in their "Next-to-New" department on the second floor on a commission basis—60 per cent for the owner or consignee, 40 per cent to the Junior League. Money made in this way goes entirely to support the League's various projects, since unpaid members undertake nearly all the work in the store, either as clerks or in the stockroom.

That such shops fill a definite need in these days of high living costs is attested by the shop's successful operation. Among some 170 money-making projects sponsored by Junior League branches in cities throughout Canada and the U.S., the Toronto League's Opportunity Shop ranks third highest in total income. The reason . . . quite obviously they've got the goods the public can use.

Mothers of families were first to discover its opportunities. For here they find good, clean used children's toggery for all ages, little worn and much of it of superior quality. It comes largely from homes where parents can afford to outfit their young fry anew each year and, unlike the average parent, have no reason to worry about the high cost of replacing outgrown clothing.

OF COURSE, the shop gets some queer contributions, but even these sell. Perhaps oddest of all was a grass hula-hula skirt. It sold as a Hallowe'en costume. And many a costume-rental business or organization staging plays call upon the shop for such things as top hats, ostrich feather fans, and so on. At one club dance, where guests were to come tricked out in clothing of the 1926 vintage, the League's well-stocked storage cupboards supplied the ridiculously short skirts and dropped waistlines.

An exquisite bridal outfit, dress and veil in Irish Carrickmacross lace, ended up in the Opportunity Shop. It had been sent out to a bride in Canada from her home in the Old Country, but she wanted a modern outfit.

The sale of up-to-date modern clothing accounts, of course, for most of the shop's income. Incidentally, spring brings requests for entire bridal outfits, including veils. The Junior League shop can always supply these, some of them creations of exclusive designers. As for exquisite bridal negligees—m-m-m!

For the gal who goes to many dances, and can't afford a new evening dress each time, here's her chance to choose from a rack glowing with smart creations to suit every type and figure. And don't be high-hat about it! The shop had a request for an evening gown from a woman who was invited to attend one of the swank affairs given for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

MOST MEN haven't as yet discovered what opportunities the shop offers. Or maybe they're shy! Good suits, most of them custom tailored by the town's best shops, overcoats, lighter top-coats, dressing gowns, even little-worn Dack shoes can be found here. And women's higher-priced shoes sell for less than half!

The shop of course sees some very funny things, and gets some odd requests . . . for false teeth, for example. Eye-glasses are always in demand—especially the rims, since these can be easily fitted with the proper lenses.

New Canadians (and they know values) purchase here regularly large quantities of clothing to send to families overseas. Many a Santa Claus gets at least part of his costume here—perhaps the white fur to trim his red suit. And parents at Christmas time quickly buy up toys of every kind—to repair and repaint them for their own small fry. Dressmakers come in regularly, perhaps picking up an out-of-style coat for its excellent fur—or a dress for its fine lace.

And the shop is troubled by the occasional shop-lifter, so the pickings must be good. Dresses and even the odd fur coat have disappeared from the racks. As for shoes, they steal them one at a time, presumably returning for the mate a few days later.

The shop has a cozy friendliness about it. Customers, and there are many regular ones, get to know one another. Four women, who have been coming in daily for the past 20 years, almost constitute a club. They know all about each other's families . . . they go out at noon, have a cup of tea together and return to the shop. They know the stock inside out, better than the staff does itself, the latter admit. This quartet of shop experts spot an article of especially outstanding quality; they watch it, then at one of the shop's regular monthly half-price sales, one of them buys it.

The girls who serve in the shop, Junior League members, many of them young mothers, hold babies, watch small children, while mother makes her choice. They've never had a baby left with them—not yet! Somebody's Opportunity! Who knows?

LIGHT OVERHEAD is secret of Opportunity Shop's profitable operations. Junior Leaguers serve as unpaid clerks and keep track of the stock behind scenes. —Federal

Try P.F. "DIGESTIVE"
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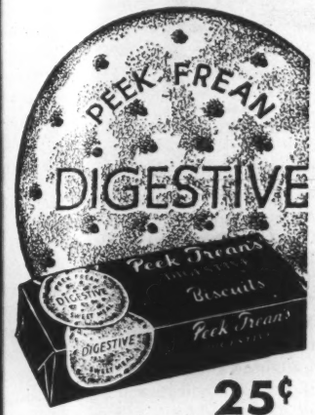

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MRS. BREITHAUPT'S RECIPE

A DELICIOUS DESSERT

ANY RECIPE that can stand the test of time and become a family institution is bound to be good. Such a one is Maple Mousse from Mrs. Louis O. Breithaupt of Kitchener, Ont. "I am afraid I cannot give you any reason for our frequent use of the enclosed recipe," she says, "except that we like it. It is one I copied from my mother's book when I was married and has always been a favorite with my family and my friends." Undoubtedly it will continue to be a favorite dessert when Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt entertain officially. Mr. Breithaupt, MP for North Waterloo, was recently named as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to succeed the Hon. Ray Lawson.

Here are Mrs. Breithaupt's directions for making Maple Mousse: "Beat 2 whole eggs. Add 1 cup of maple syrup. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly, then add 1 *scant* dessertspoonful of gelatine which has been soaked in ¼ cup of cold water. Let this mixture start to stiffen then add ½ pt. cream whipped and preserved ginger cut fine. The amount of ginger varies according to individual taste."

Sara Breithaupt (it's pronounced *bright-upt*) was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Caskey, formerly of Toronto, now residing in Asheville, North Carolina. She was educated at Havergal College, Toronto, and Macdonald Hall, Guelph, Ont. Always keenly interested in her husband's public duties, Mrs. Breithaupt has been active in community and patriotic organizations. She was on the Board of the Kitchener - Waterloo YWCA for 20 years, serving as its President for six of those years. Part of that time she was on the National Board of the YW head office in Toronto. She is a member of the IODE; the Women's Canadian Club; the Victorian Order of Nurses; the Women's Association of her Church, of which she is a past vice-president, and is a former member of the Freeport Sanatorium Ladies Auxiliary.

Mr. and Mrs. Breithaupt have two sons, two daughters and five grandchildren and last September, they drove to Asheville, North Carolina, to be with Mrs. Breithaupt's parents on the occasion of their sixtieth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Breithaupt is extremely fond of outdoor life and spends a great deal of her summer holidays cruising, fishing and picnicking on Georgian Bay.

—Milne

MR. LOUIS O. BREITHAUPT, who takes office as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario February 18, and Mrs. Breithaupt, with three of their five grandchildren. They are Paul and Mary Bastedo, Louis M. Breithaupt.

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About Women

A SECRETARY to the military attaché at the French Embassy, a reporter on *Le Droit*, a photographer's modelling job in New York, a stage and movie actress . . . that is SUZANNE CLOUTIER, daughter of King's Printer Edmond Cloutier of Ottawa. And now Suzanne is co-starring in a Hollywood film with Alan Ladd. She has already made two films in France, starring in "Au Royaume des Cieux"; played in two British movies, Desdemona to Orson Welles's "Othello" and a French maid in "Derby Day" with Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding. She's had stage experience, too; toured with Charles Laughton's Shakespearean company in the U.S. and toured French classics in the provinces in France. She is married to François LaFleche, son of the Canadian High Commissioner to Australia.

—Globe-Telegram
Suzanne Cloutier

■ YVONNE DE CARLO — she of the sultry movie roles — is starting her own movie company and calling it Vancouver Productions, after her home-town.

■ MRS. PERCY BAND of Toronto was reelected President of the Garden Club of Ontario.

■ Everyone likes to see how the other half entertains and at Simpson's Homemakers' Show in Toronto, you could not only see the table setting chosen by six well-known couples but also find out what was going on in Toronto's entertainment world. For the couples were entertaining with a purpose. For example, the ROBERT DALE-HARRISES' (she is the daughter of the late Leslie Howard) were dining friends prior to the Royal Conservatory's Opera Festival; artist husband and wife PETER J. HAWORTH and B. COGHILL HAWORTH planned a buffet supper after the opening of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color Exhibition; DR. and MRS. ALAN SECORD were entertaining before the Canadian National Sportsman Show; actress JANE MALLETT and her husband FREDERICK were whipping up a buffet supper prior to Jane's appearance as Lady Bracknell in the International Players' production of "The Importance of Being Earnest"; CELIA FRANCA of the Canadian National Ballet Company and her recently acquired husband, BERT ANDERSON, naturally were interested in entertaining the Ballet cast; and MRS. F. L. J. GROUT, Chairman of one of the Committees helping to raise funds in the Toronto General Hospital campaign, had in mind a luncheon for the ladies of her Committee. Her husband was co-host, according to the card on the table showing the table setting she would use, but we bet he was absent when the day came.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

AUNT AGNES AND MR. TRUMAN

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I ONLY HOPE President Truman doesn't change his mind and decide to run for a third Presidential term. If he does I don't know how I am going to be answerable to my Aunt Agnes.

On the night of the last presidential election in the United States I sat up with the radio till 2.00 a.m.; and what with the commentators contradicting themselves and each other, the board statisticians frantically adding up the score, usually wrong, and the national pollsters falling flat on their faces, I have seldom spent a more exhilarating evening.

SHORTLY afterwards, in writing to Aunt Agnes, who lives in the Southern States, I mentioned how pleased I had been at the Truman victory. It had been a wonderful show, I said, and I hadn't had such an evening with the radio since Dempsey knocked out Tunney in the seventh round.

"I wasn't much impressed by Candidate Dewey," I added, "I hear he wears elevator shoes."

Aunt Agnes replied at once, by air-mail.

"The trouble with Canadians," she wrote, "is that they haven't a clue to American politics or personalities. Canadians, I find, are entirely emotional about American politics. Apparently you continue to admire the late Roosevelt administration. Don't you realize yet that we owe our entire present predicament to the late President and that every mistake he ever made has been compounded by the present incumbent in the White House?

"I'm sure I fail to see what wearing elevator shoes has to do with a candidate's presidential capacities."

DETERMINED that at least one Canadian should be enlightened about Mr. Truman, Aunt Agnes has since kept me constantly supplied with clippings on the Truman administration from the American press (Rep.) Thanks to her I have learned all about Mr. Truman's mistakes in China, Japan, Palestine and Korea, as well as the more flagrant details connected with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the deep-freeze scandal, Mrs. Young's $9500 pastel mink coat, and the recent troubles in the Department of Internal Revenue.

Whenever President Truman takes a trip to Key West, Aunt Agnes sends me a press picture showing the president in a sport shirt gaily patterned in magnolia blooms—for if there is anything she dislikes more than the President's politics it is his taste in beach-wear. And if there is anything that makes her madder than the thought of the President holidaying in Florida it is the notion of him working away in Blair House compounding the mistakes of President Roosevelt.

I try to go along with Aunt Agnes. But whenever I see a picture of President Truman rising to the microphone, his eyes gleaming with earnestness and purpose, or striding along the beach in one of his lively shirts; or when I simply remember that night nearly four years ago when he licked the press and opposition and even his own party, single-handed, and made foolish dopes of all the wisest dopesters—whenever any of these things happen I feel myself filled with the old, stubborn, and I suppose characteristically Canadian admiration for the President of the United States.

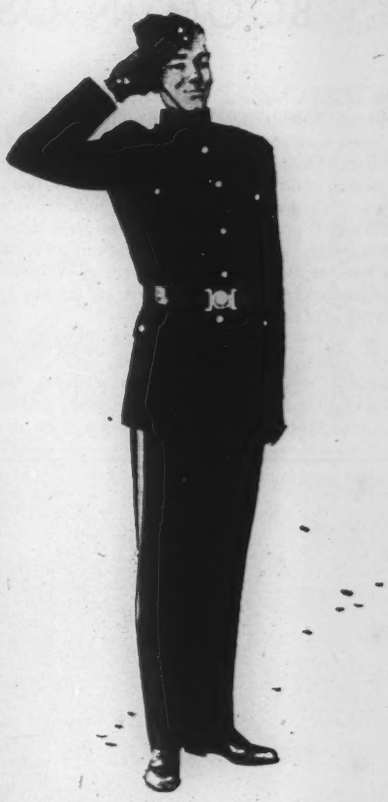
NATURALLY I don't admit this feeling to Aunt Agnes. When I write to her I tell her about family affairs, the weather, and our current, or expected litter of kittens. I never mention President Truman. "Thanks so much for the interesting clippings," I usually conclude.

Not long ago Aunt Agnes wrote that she expected to visit Canada in July and hoped to spend some time with me. "I enclose a clipping on the deplorable Caudle case," she added. "Ah well, it will soon be over."

This means that I am going to have to do some extensive political research before July. If I am to be shut up for any length of time with a powerful political thinker like Aunt Agnes I won't last long with superficial observations — that Candidate Eisenhower has an agreeable smile, that Candidate Taft doesn't seem to warm up to the electorate, that Candidate MacArthur doesn't fool anybody but himself the way he does his hair. I'll have to have a firmer grasp than that on American politics and personalities before Aunt Agnes arrives and I think I can manage it by devoting part of each day—say eight hours—to the various candidates between now and July.

BUT I CAN'T imagine what will happen between us if Mr. Truman should decided to become a candidate too.

Good Republican that she is, Aunt Agnes will undoubtedly meet the crisis with tight-lipped stoicism, while I blunder from topic to topic, and finally stumble, foot-in-mouth, into the one forbidden one. It will probably end up like the conversation between the sympathetic neighbor and the widow whose husband had recently hanged himself in the attic . . . "It just rains and rains and rains and never seems to let up. However, you don't need to worry one little bit, you've got such a lovely attic for hanging things in."



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FASHION

BOOM IN OSTRICH

by John Worrall

THE FASHION WORLD'S revival of interest in the ostrich feather has led to a rebirth of large-scale ostrich farming in South Africa. Once again the great Paris, London and New York fashion houses are using ostrich feathers, loveliest of all bird plumage, in their dress models. They are appearing in women's hats, while other more mundane uses are being found for them, such as the manufacture of household dusters.

Ostrich farming is one of South Africa's oldest pastoral industries. Until the end of World War I, when it was killed almost overnight by the dictates of fashion, it was worth several million pounds a year in exports.

It was in 1919 that the fashion world rejected the ostrich feather. In a few months this wealthy industry had crashed in ruins. Hundreds of ostrich farmers went bankrupt.

But about 1946 the industry began to revive as women began to take to the ostrich feather once again.

OSTRICH farming is not a difficult business. You need good, well-watered lucerne pastures, some incubators, a few herd boys and a knowledge of the strange ways of the ostrich. Chicks are plucked for the first time after eight months, and after that every eight or nine months. Only the better quality feathers are clipped. The remains of the quills are left in the wings for about three months to dry out, and then are painlessly removed.

Plucking is a delicate operation and the birds need careful handling. They are brought into the paddock and caught with a hooked stick, then guided into a wooden shute or "plucking box." A long black cloth is pulled over their heads to quieten them. Plucking each bird takes about five minutes. An average weight of 2 pounds of feathers is taken from each bird (total value about $14).

The young ostrich starts life after an incubation period of 42 days. After leaving the shell, the chick is very weak and remains delicate for the first three months of its life. Only about 25 per cent survive.

Its feathers have been used for decoration for many centuries. The Pharaohs wore ostrich feather aprons. In the Middle Ages young brides wore ostrich feather circlets on their wrists. Knights in the 15th Century wore ostrich feathers in their helmets.

They were an important part of women's elaborate coiffures in the 18th Century, while in the "Gay Nineties" the craze for these feathers reached its peak in the huge, befeathered hats and feather boas worn in those days.

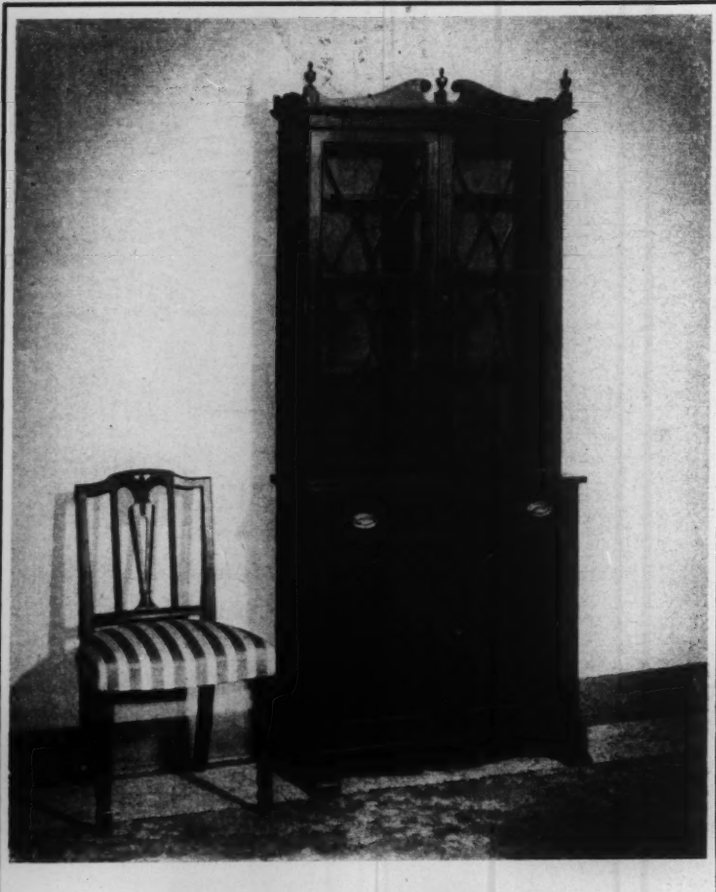
The ostrich has several by-products. When they grow too old for their feathers to have any value—10 or 12 years—they are slaughtered and their flesh made into biltong (dried meat). Today there is a growing demand for the skin, which is made into handbags and shoes.

DELEGATE OF KING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

and it can therefore be no more than an appointed office.

To those who cannot think of the King as a Canadian, as indeed *the* Canadian because he is the King of Canada and in a real sense the embodiment of the Canadian people—to those who look upon him as a foreign potentate who too long has interfered through his equally foreign Governor-General with the complete freedom of the Canadian people and their elected rulers—must probably be added a small element who resent the fact that the King is, by the Act of Succession, a member of a Protestant (or to save the feelings of some of its members we will say a non-Roman) branch of the Christian Church. That is true, and presents some real difficulty, as it did with the case of Ireland, which has got rid of him. To these last it may be suggested that the Crown is at least a Christian institution, and that a Canadian Republic, if and when it is instituted, will be (unlike that of Ireland) a strictly secular institution, as secular as the Republic of the United States. That, it seems to this column, would be a regrettable change, especially in these days when Christians are actually drawing together somewhat more freely and anti-Christians are drawn together against them in very solid ranks.



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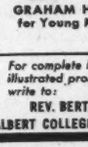

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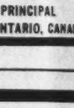

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OPERA FESTIVAL: NEW STRIDES

ONCE AGAIN Toronto's annual nine-day Festival of Opera takes over the city's Royal Alexandra theatre. The singers are students and graduates of the Royal Conservatory Opera School, who are now members of the Royal Conservatory Opera Company. Sponsoring and managing the productions is the Opera Festival Association of Toronto.

The Festival this year will consist of three operas rarely seen in the city: Mozart's "The Magic Flute"; Massenet's "Manon" and Smetana's "The Bartered Bride". The production of "The Magic Flute" will be the most lavish the Company has yet offered. The costumes are designed by Nicholetti, the elaborate Oriental sets by Hans Beren of Montreal.

Director of Music is Nicholas Goldschmitt and Stage Director is Herman Geiger-Torel. The ballet-sequences are under the direction of Miss Gweneth Lloyd, Director of the Winnipeg Ballet, now resident in Toronto.

"Manon" will feature Marguerite Gignac and Patricia Snell (see *Cover*) on alternate nights in the title role. Gilles Lamontagne is "Lescaut"; John Alexander "Des Grieux".

—All photos by Ken Bell

REGINALD HEAL (l.) and Jan Rubes in "The Bartered Bride." Elizabeth Benson Guy plays the role of "Marie"; Louise Roy "Ludmila." Others are Glenn Gardiner, Donald Garrard.

ANDREW McMILLAN and Barbara Franklin in "The Magic Flute". This opera is seldom produced because of its tremendously difficult staging. CBC Opera star Lois Marshall is in cast.

VICTOR WHITE and Ruth Gillis in "The Bartered Bride." Smetana's justly famous Czech opera will be presented for the first time in English translation of original in Toronto.

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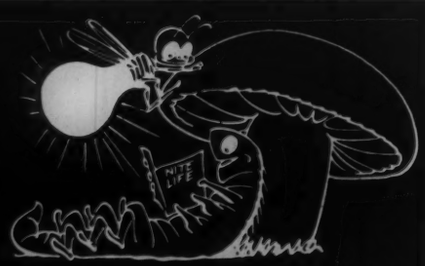

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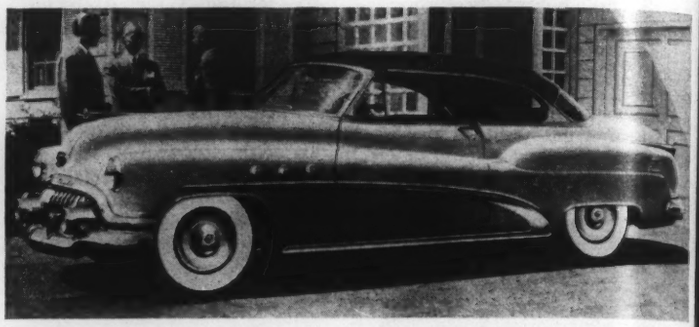

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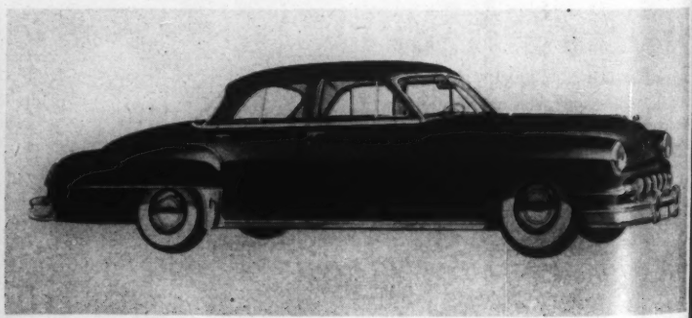

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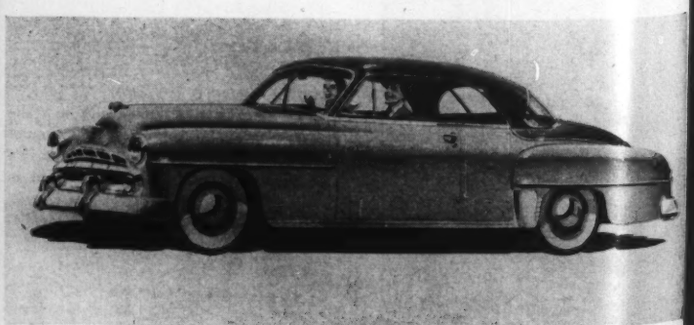

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We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be an Officer in Our Canadian Army from the _____ day of _____ 19__ You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge your Duty as such in the Rank of _____ or in such other Rank as We may from time to time hereafter be pleased to promote or appoint you to, of which a notification will be made in the Canada Gazette, or in such other manner as may for the time being be prescribed by Us in Council, and you are in such manner and on such occasions as may be prescribed by Us to exercise and well discipline in Arms, both the inferior Officers, and Men serving under you and use your best endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And We do hereby Command them to Obey you as their superior Officer, and you to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as from time to time you shall receive from Us, or any your superior Officer, according to Law, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

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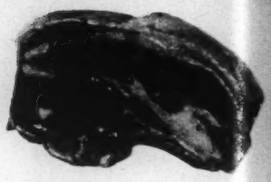
Now you can bake ...and roast 

at the same time...in the same oven!

See How You Do It? Just put your roast in the bottom oven at 300°. Then while it's roasting put your biscuits in the top oven at 400°. That's all there is to it! And you can cook almost any combination of foods—at different temperatures—at the same time—in Frigidaire's Wonder Oven.

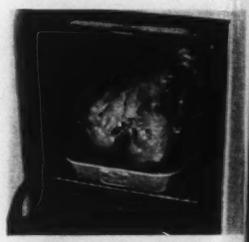
The first range of its kind! Frigidaire's new and flexible "Wonder Oven" Range!

IMAGINE cooking convenience like this! Two complete ovens become one big oven in just a twinkling! Yes, now—you can pair up roast beef with puddings, casseroles with cake, lamb chops with pie—you can bake and broil at the *same time* in the *same oven!*

Other advantages include beautiful new styling, Cook-Master Clock Control that cooks a meal while you're busy elsewhere, thrifty 5-Speed Radiantube Units and Frigidaire's Lifetime Porcelain inside and out. See Frigidaire's "Wonder Oven" Range now!

← Look! It's 2 Ovens!

Each separate, each with its own heat control. Compact, complete, thrifty. Top oven 10½ inches high, bottom oven 9½ inches high—plenty of room for all normal needs.



Presto! It's 1 Oven! →

Just drop the center heating unit to its bottom position—and there you have one giant oven—20 inches high, 16 inches wide, 19¼ inches deep. Holds a 30-pound turkey.

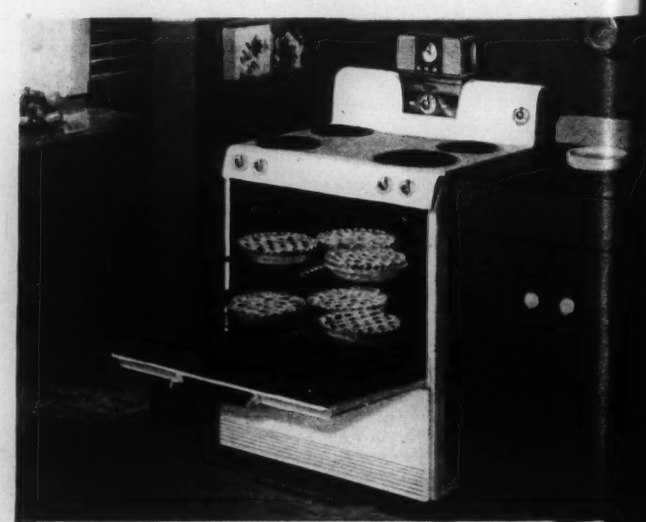
New Frigidaire Electric Ranges

And here's the amazing "Thrifty 30"

Small in size. This little giant of a range is only 30 inches wide, so it's ideal for small kitchens. Yet it gives you practically all the "big range" cooking advantages—oven-space galore *and* work-saving features.

Big in capacity. Yes, the "Thrifty 30" has the biggest oven of any household range—large enough to bake 6 big pies at one time. And four super-fast Radiantube Units give as much surface cooking capacity as many ranges costing twice as much.

Low in price. Truly this is the world's biggest little range in every way—and yet it's especially low in price! And its beautiful Raymond Loewy styling, Lifetime Porcelain finish, storage drawer on triple-nylon rollers prove there is no finer value to be found. See this amazing "Thrifty 30" at your Frigidaire Dealer's—*now!*



Learn about the complete line of Frigidaire Electric Ranges—and other household appliances—at your Frigidaire Dealer's. Look for his name in the Yellow Pages of your phone book. Or write Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited, Leaside, Ontario.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.